HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO- 50— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 28 1927 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA —		15,588
19 ,,	RAZMAK†† —		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ —		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI —		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† —		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		15,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x —		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK —	MALWA * —	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA —		15,585
28 ,,	DELTA —	MALOJA x —	20,937
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK —	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		15,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK —	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA x ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x —	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		15,585

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar.	DUMANA —	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA —	8,258
12th May	DOMALA —	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
1st March	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan.
1st ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan.
3rd ,,	GOGRA —	Shanghai.
,,	MOOLTAN —	At Colombo for Australia.
4th ,,	DEVANA —	China & Japan
4th ,,	TATSISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA —	China & Japan
	COMORIN —	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA —	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Mar.
*Awa Maru	6028	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sciyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	2 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xa Tokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hnkow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr.

x* For Karachi

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2252.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
28th Feb.	VITA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
2nd Mar.	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd ,,	KARAGOLA	—	East & South Africa.
4th ,,	*CHAKLA	..	Busreh via Karachi

*Terminates voyage at Karachi Passengers for Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh transhipp to "VARSOVA at Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD

Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.N.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

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SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction in India of the following Metre Gauge Wagons complete with all fittings, but excluding wheels and axles, and vacuum brake to be delivered after the 1st April, 1927, and before 31st December, 1927.

400 I.R.C.A. M.A.2 type.
and
196 I.R.C.A. M.C.2 type.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract and specification can be obtained on application to the Agent, South Indian Railway. Applications for drawings of the types of wagons should be made to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, who will supply the drawings at Rs. 1-8 per sheet, which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the Agent, South Indian Railway, before 4 p.m. on the March 15th, 1927, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent, or an Officer acting on his behalf, in the presence of any tenderers, who may desire to be present. It may be noted that:—

(a) In the case of each type of wagon the period subsequent to the 1st April, 1927, within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed, as well as the number of wagons that will be delivered per mensem, must be stated in the tender, in the last column of Schedule I. All orders placed as a result of this call must be completed before the 31st December 1927.

(b) Tenders may be alternative:—

(1) For wagons erected complete at any site on the South Indian Railway Metre Gauge System or,

(2) Wagons to be erected by buyers but to be first assembled at works to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected without difficulty, underframes to be completely rivetted up with the exception of axle guards, all details to be securely packed, sheets and angles numbered and bundled and the whole to be delivered F.O.R. at Manufacturers Works.

(c) The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but if any alteration in the design is found necessary at the time of placing the order or during the execution of the work, the consequent variations in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

(d) The quality of material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.

(e) The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason; and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

(f) Tenderers in India must satisfy the Agent that

(I) A substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India;

(II) in making purchases of materials for the construction of wagons Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

(g) Firms in India that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should when submitting tenders support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

(h) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

(i) After tenders have been submitted, no representatives of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with tenders.

28214

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE following Offices will be REMOVED to THE TOP FLOOR of the ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING, Apollo Street, from 1st of March, 1927:—

Kilachand Devchand and Co.
Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd.
The Kilachand Mills Ltd.
The Great American Insurance Co., Ltd.

New Telephone No. 26506 (3 Lines).

28218

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1927 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Mr. Mangeshrao A. Dabholkar, Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and Mr. H. J. Davis, retire from Office as members of the Standing Committee on the 1st April 1927 and (b) Election of six members of the Standing Committee.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of Office of the Honourable Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt. O.B.E., and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla as representatives of the Corporation on the Port Trust Board will expire on the 31st March 1927 and (b) Election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Port Trust Board.

3. Letter from Bai Yesubai Vithoo Bapu—Requesting that some gratuity may be paid to her in respect of the service rendered by her husband as a Cooly in the Municipal Workshops.

4. Letter from Sir N. N. Wadia, Chairman, Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund—Forwarding an offer from Mr. B. N. Gamudia of two sums of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh for a hospital at Mahim.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

5. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of allowing Mr. S. Prokofieff, Assistant Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, to take up an appointment under the Gwalior State while on privilege leave.

6. Recommending sanction to certain Inspectors in the Water Works Department being allowed to start on a particular salary on their permanent posts from the date of their appointments.

7. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance committed by the occupants of a neighbouring chawl on an open piece of land in their vicinity, Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Aphale and others, tenants of Joglekar's Chawl, Dharavi Road, Sion, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

8. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the proposed erection of public latrine and urinal on the site of the reclaimed Nawab Tank at Mazagaon. Mr. Thomas S. D'Souza and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

9. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 7,505-6-3 being made for making the necessary adjustments in respect of certain Miscellaneous advances made during the year 1924-25.

10. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

11. Giving approval, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, to contracts being entered into with certain firms for the supply of carts and bullocks.

12. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

13. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter reporting the writing off of certain articles of stores.

14. Recommending that the Commissioner's proposal for carrying out the duties of Mr. T. K. Roddan, Executive Engineer, during his absence on leave be approved.

15-17. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding (15) irregularities in the adjustment of Workshops Bills, (16) the discrepancy in the rates at which Bajra flour was purchased for rat-baiting in G Ward and (17) the procedure adopted in purchasing stores and medicines for the use of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College, etc.

18 Giving approval, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, to a contract being entered into with Mr. Enus Kondaji for the supply of road metal.

19. Recommending that in reply to his letter on behalf of his clients certain residents of Kasheli, Taluka Bhiwandi, regarding certain damage done to their lands, Mr. F. S. Patel, Pleader, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

20. Recommending a grant of Rs 1,06,786-8-9 to meet the charges incurred in excess of the Budget grants by certain Departments.

21. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the supply of stationery articles and drawing and surveying materials, etc., of Indian manufacture.

22. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 525 to meet the cost of a contractor's claim in respect of carrying out certain work for the recreation ground at Gilder Tank.

23. Recommending that the post of Assistant Engineer, Tansa Competion Works be declared as one qualifying for pension.

24-25. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (24) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (25) exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

26. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding a register of children in the F and G Wards of the City published in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory Primary Education.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

27. Regarding the selection of banks for investment of surplus money.

28. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

29. Forwarding a return showing pressure in the water mains in the different localities.

30. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

31. Requesting sanction to the granting of permission applied for by the Bombay Telephone Company to lay an underground telephone cable and a pole in the Crawford Market compound.

32-36. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity of (32) Rs. 158-13-0 to a retired sluiceman in the water Works Department (33) Rs. 126 to a retired scavenger in the Conservancy Branch, (34) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired road scraping bigari in the Conservancy Branch, (35) Rs. 129-8-0 to another road scraping bigari in the Conservancy Branch and (36) Rs. 360-11-0 to a fitter in the Water Works Department.

37. Forwarding a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Security holders.

38. (a) Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For appointing Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar and Dr. M. F. Bisni to be members of the Board.

39. Submitting a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food ect., destroyed by the Market Department.

40. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' list corrected upto 31st October, 1926.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

41. (a) Forwarding a Press Note on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, (b) Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and (c) Forwarding parts I and III of the evidence recorded before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

42. Forwarding a Resolution designating the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, as the Director of Development, Bombay for the purpose of Section 10 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act.

43. Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay—Forwarding Half-Yearly Return of patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the City.

44. Letter from Mr. M. E. Joshi—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him as an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal.

45. Letter from Miss Bachubai R. Lotevala—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

46. Letter from Mr. J. R. C. Badham—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

LETTER FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

47. (a) Requesting the Corporation to take steps to make the appointment of Municipal Auditors for the next official year 1927-28 and (b) Notice of motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Accacio G Viegas—For re-appointing Khan Saheb H. S. Katrka and M. Thakordas M. Atmaram Bhookhanwalla to be Auditors of Municipal Accounts.

48. Reporting that Mr. H. A. Lalljee and Mr. K. F Nariman have ceased to be members of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

49-50 From Mr. M. M. Desai—(49) For requesting the representatives of the Corporation on the Railway Advisory Boards to move for the re-introduction of return tickets on local trains and (50) For obtaining a report as to whether complaints have been received about adulterated Saccharine.

51. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For expressing opinion that the introduction of the message rate system in place of the existing flat rate system by the Bombay Telephone Company is not in the interest of the public

52. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For requesting the Commissioner to have all the dung collected from the City removed to Deonar and not to have it utilzed for preparing manure.

53. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For informing the Schools Committee of the Corporation's opinion that no School conducted by the Committee should be within a distance of 100 yards from a liquor or toddy shop.

54. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare—For requesting the Commissioner to have all the house-gullies thoroughly cleaned and flushed at least once a week.

55. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. R. A. Gole, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. G. B. Nare, and Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—For obtaining a report as to whether effect has been given to a resolution of the Corporation informing the Standing Committee of their opinion that the extraordinary allowance of Rs. 5 paid to scavengers, etc., should not be discontinued even in the case of new-comers.

56 (a) From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For amending the Rules for the appointment of the President of the Corporation so as to make the rule for the appointment of Municipal Officers by the process of elimination applicable to the election of the President for the year 1927-28 (b) From Mr. B. N. Gamudia—to the same effect and (c) From Dr. L. R. Tairsee to the same effect.

57. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For urging upon Government that the Bill brought forward by Mr. Addyman in the Legislative Council to permit book-makers on the Race Course should be rejected.

58. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For obtaining a report from the Public Health Committee as to the ways in which the sanitation of the City can be improved.

59. From Dr. M. N. Balsara—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee whether the Municipal charitable dispensaries are located in proper places where they are most needed.

60. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon, Mr. R. K. Pirbhai, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For expressing opinion that mutton, fish, ham, sausages, etc., should not be stored together in the same refrigerator.

61. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to constant chokes in the sewers owing to the passing of sewage in diluted form.

62. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For obtaining a report from the Tramways Committee as to the advisability of arranging for wooden platforms at Tramway stopping stations to prevent certain accidents

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

63. Regarding the arrangement to be made for looking after the work of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

64. Regarding the payment and receipt of certain fees in connection with the work at the Municipal Dispensary for Venereal Diseases.

65. Regarding the arrangements proposed for imparting instructions to the students of the National Medical College.

66. Regarding the question of the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for trial of Municipal cases.

67. Regarding estimates for the work of constructing half the width of the road with a 12' footway and adequate lighting arrangement for the Globe Mill passage.

68. Regarding the question of enquiring into the financial and technical aspects of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

69. Regarding the question of granting an extension for six months of the free period of the lease of the land occupied by the General Education Institute, Dadar.

70. Regarding the insanitary condition of Bhageshwar Bhuwan, Mahim.

71. Regarding the question of the superannuation of certain Municipal officers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and above per mensem.

72-74. Regarding plans and estimates for the construction of (72) latrines and urinals at the junction of Clerk Road and Hornby Road, (73) combined latrines and urinals and a washing place near the Keshavji Naik's Fountain at Dongri Street and (74) a semi-permanent chawl at Kurla Deonar for housing coolies.

75. Regarding the preparation of Trust Deeds in conjunction with Government in respect of certain school buildings erected under the 10 lakhs programme.

76. Confirmation of the proceedings of certain Special Committees.

77. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th February, 1927.

28223

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

CHOWPATTY MARKET is practically completed and Public Auctions for stalls in vegetable, fruit, fowl and mutton sections will be held daily from 1st March, 1927, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) until the stalls are filled up.

Stalls for fruits, vegetables, oilmanstores, grain and flour, dried fruits, fresh flowers, potatoes and onions and garlic dates salt, pickles and papad, limes, spices, bread and butter, cold drinks and ice, biscuits, cocoanuts and plantain leaves are proposed to be sold by auction. Vendors desiring stalls for these purposes should attend at the auction.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Arthur Crawford Market
Office, Bombay.

Dated 24th February, 1927.

28207

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

CHOWPATTY MARKET is nearly completed. It is proposed to fill up the stalls as soon as possible after March 1st. Arrangements are made for all provisions to be sold in the Market except beef. This being so if two sites for outside beef shops are found in nearby places, unobjectionable on sanitary grounds and not objected to by the nearby residents, licenses will be given to enable Malabar Hill and Pedder Road residents to get their supplies of beef close to the new market.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Arthur Crawford Market
Office, Bombay.

Dated 24th February, 1927.

2-28

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TEMPORARY RECEIPT NO: 338 in respect of 6 Shares NOS: 603, 722, 724, 727, 731 and 732 of the Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Narottamdas Tribhowandas (duly signed and discharged by the Shareholder) has been lost or misplaced.

Any person being in possession of the said Temporary Receipt or claiming any interest in the same is requested to inform me and the Company at their registered Office within a month from the date hereof, after which the Company will be requested to issue a duplicate thereof.

NAROTTAMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1899 of 1926.

The AHMEDABAD GINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Ahmedabad ... ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) SHAMJI, father's name not known, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, his present whereabouts not known and (2) RATANCHAND RAWLLEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately residing at Laburnum Road, but now believed to be in the Punjab and till lately carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of Rawlley Shamji and Co., ... Defendants.

THE PLAINTIFFS claim that the defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 28,159-11-8 with interest on Rs. 33,159-11-8 from 1-1-1924 and on Rs. 28,159 from 5-4-1924 till judgment at 6 per cent. per annum as mentioned in the Plaint costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of March, 1927, at eleven O'Clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence:

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

This 14th day of August, 1926.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

28220

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bomby

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

SUIT NO. 1430 OF 1926.

IBRAHIM CASSUM KARAI Plaintiff.

Vs.

SARUBAI widow and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Goghari Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector Nos. 8013-1/8013. New Survey No. 1/1080 2/1080 admeasuring about 120 1/3 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 6228, Street Nos. 42-44 and bounded, on the North by the property of Suleman Ahmed and others, on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Ahmed, on or towards the East by Goghari Mohalla and on or towards the West by Sweepers passage.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Goghari Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 6/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors New No. 8022, New Survey No. 1086, bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 6234, Street No. 72-74 and bounded, on the North by the property of Janmahomed Latiff, on or towards the South by the property of Suleman Ahmed on or towards the East by Ghoghari Moholla and on or towards the West by Sweepers Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28119

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will this day MONDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) in Godown No. 4-106, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton A. R. quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MASJID BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 698 of 1923 (Bai Jamnabai v/s Bhimji Premji), Messrs. BENNETT & COY. will on THURSDAY, the 17th proximo sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Masjid Bunder Street admeasuring about 130 square yards bearing 'collector's old No. 1060 new No. 6795 old Survey No. 617 new survey No. 2/2219 and assessed by the municipality under ward No. 2046 Street No. 299-303 cadastral survey No. 829 Mandvi division and bounded on the east by the property of Abdulla Meherallly Dharamsi on the west by the property of Hirjee Hassoo on the north by the said Masjid Bunder Road and on the south by the property of Noormahomed Ramjee and by the property of Hirjee Hassoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Unwalla Perozeshaw and Papa attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REQUIRED CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS, TYPISTS. Apply WRITERS' BUREAU, Delhi.
A R70

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Shorthand Typewriting under Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., Cowasji Patel Street, Opp. Hong Kong Bank, Moderate Fees, success Guaranteed.
A R65

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PIANO TUNER & REPAIRER. Apply P. O. Box 726.
N

LEARN—STENOGRAPHY with Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
MR 57

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT. Mohammedan fully qualified, fully conversant office routine, 14 years' experience in Govt. Service Desires change. Can undertake responsible position. Will accept moderate start MD. RAHIM UDDIN, c/o. Ismail A. H. Moosa, Ltd., Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, P. O. Box 74.
B R69

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—Large Commodious South Westerly FLATS and a small GODOWN, Opp. Princes Dock. Terms moderate. Apply sharp Box. No. 1919 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R65

TO LET—FINE AIRY DOUBLE ROOMS at reduced cheap rents in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas and known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—1, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, 3, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, (Near Omiar Foundry) 4, Bapty Road. Two-Tanks, Near Victoria's Stand.
C 28165

TO LET—SHOPS AND GODOWNS at reduced cheap rents. Also suitable for HOTELS and WINE SHOPS in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas, known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—I, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, 3, Bapty Road, Two Tanks, Near Victoria Stand. Apply sharp to BHAIYA on the Spot, or:—Jamnadas Meghji, 2nd Floor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 28164

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Second-Hand Pianos bought, sold or exchanged for new ones. Piano Tuning and Repairing by Experts. R. A. VIEGAS & CO., MUSIC DEALERS 3, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.
N

FOR SALE—Owner leaving India. One Full size BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, recently re-clothed and re-cushioned, in first class order, with two sets Billiard Balls, one set Pyramid and one set Snooker Balls, Cues, Cue-Rack, Marking Board, two Benches and other accessories Rs. 1,200/ or near offer. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Cumballa Hill.
T R62

PROFESSION.

HANDWRITING Identification and Forgery, Mr. Charles Hardless, Senior Handwriting Expert, India, can be consulted during the next few days—Room 39, Hotel Majestic.
R 71

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
TTelephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nazarally Khanbhoy Nalwalla and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of July 1923 and made between the said Mortagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Thursday the 3rd day of March 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehod land together with the messuage tenements standing thereon situate and being Plot No. 26 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 575 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4606 and 4605 and Cadestral Survey No. 3599 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South by the land of the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage, on the West by public passage and on the North by Dharamsi Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6845 to 6847, 8004 and 8005 Street Nos. 4, 5, 33 to 39, 3 to 5 to 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 to 17 to 19 and 21 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Merchantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, BIG BATH TUBS, PIECEGOODS INCOLVENTS' 5 BALES OF F. P. COTTON, SAMPLES OF COTTON, FURNITRUE, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY) the 28th FEBRUARY 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following.—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, two big bath tubs with fittings, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of the insolvent Pragji Surji traded as Pragji Surji & Co.:—
One ceiling fan, big wooden platform, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of the insolvent Pestonji Nusserwanji Masani traded as Mitchell and & Co.:—
5 Bales F. P. Cotton, samples of Cotton, writing tables, chairs, book stands, telephone case, weighing scales, wenghts, triangles, bench, etc.:—

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE LABELSS, WRAPPING PAPERS, SAMPLES OF YARN AND COLOURS, ETC., OF PRAGJI SURJI & CO.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pragji Surji (an insolvent) carrying on business as Pragji Surji & Co. dealers in aniline and alizarine dyes, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in the office of the Official Assignee in the Bombay High Court Buildings on THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 28th February 1927 at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) the following:—

GOODS LYING IN THE GODOWNS AT 99-101, KHAND BAZAR:—
One lot samples of various kinds of colours and yarn, etc.

GOODS LYING AT "DEOKI NANDAN NIVAS" OPP. MAHALAXMI BATTERY, WARDEN ROAD:—
A big lot of various kinds of labels, cases of coloured wrapping papers, etc.

N. B.—The above goods are on view and the intending purchasers are requested to inspect the goods before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE.
ON SUNDAY THE 6TH MARCH 1927 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT No. 20. QUEEN'S ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SWEET TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, COMPLETE JACOBEAN BEDROOM FURNITURE RICH CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED, WARE, MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 6th March 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Queen's Road, next to Indian Military Hospital, Opp. Marine Lines Station, the very valuable and substantially made to order White enamelled household furniture, sliding dining table by John Robbert, dining chairs, elegant sideboards, dinner waggons and tea tables, a few pieces of old carved blackwood furniture, leather lined suites of chesterfield sofas and chairs, Jacobean drawing room suites, writing bureaus, and nest of tables, also English velvet lined drawing room suite, one sweet toned grand cottage piano, cabinet gramophone, large office table and chairs complete Jacobean bedroom furniture, richly polished mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables and bedsteads to match, store cupboards, meatsafes, ice box, very rich glass, crockery and plated-ware by the best known makers, etc., etc., and one motor car.

The furniture will be on view from March.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS. WILL BE SOLD by public auction by the undersigned THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of The G. I. P. Railway Co. under instructions from The G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of The Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 consisting of Bags of cotton seed, Bags of wheat, Bags of husk, Bags of Hirda, Bags of Jawari, empty iron casks, Loose iron beam, Bdle. of iron fittings, Bdle. of umbrella sticks, Bdle. of bolts and nuts, Cases of glass pans, cases of tea, Bdles. of gunny bags, Loose iron Kadai, Bdles. of country brooms, bag of gum, Lot of stones, bags of Sweeping grain, broken weighing machine and one Bale. C. P. Goods. Re Appeal No. 24726 Mattra, Unit No. 519/25 Mattra, Cawnpore 16 Muttura Jn. Invoice 1 of 30-10-24.

189 Bags garlic Re. Lawrencepur to Sholapur Invoice No. 2 of 24-12-26.

Terms:—50 per cent. Deposit delivery against balance within ten days.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
A BIG COMEDY HIT
"Her Night of Romance"
A side-splitting fun film.
A star with a real name and
A story with a punch.
"Her Night of Romance"
8 REELS
SOME NIGHT! WE'LL SAY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Famous Forty Paramount Picture.
"ARGENTINE LOVE"
Featuring
BEBE DANIELS RICARDO CORTEZ
Here's supreme entertainment for lovers of Romance.
HERE'S NEW RUDOLPH VALENTINO IN RICARDO CORTEZ.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
To-Night at 9-30 P.M.
DICK NORTON PRESENTS:—
THE NEW
GLOBE TROTTERS COMPANY
IN A
WHIMSICAL, REVUESICAL AND MUSICAL MELANGE.
Complete Change of Programme every alternate days.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 P.M. After 7 P.M. at the Theatre.

A REAL SHOW !! GET READY !!
IRVING'S
20—MIDGETS—20
SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN IN THE WORLD with
SIG. CHEFALO — MADAME PALERMO
WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN — GARDEN OF MYSTERY.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SATURDAY, MARCH 5th.
Booking at Rose & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE
To-day at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
"MOON OF ISRAEL."
A Picture which overwhelms with its grandeur, enthralls with its beauty and impresses with its story.

READ
WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say! The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Emanuel Marques
Pat Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.
Jno. Cannon
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received thefollowing quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo:

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	26/8	10	683	850	33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315	40	7 1/2
Ceylon Planters	50	10	310	714	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	62 1/2XD	10	314	1400	110	100
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048	85	
Cochin Rubber	53	15	370	1094	95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072	60	
Estates Co. of Uva	38	10	565	325	2512	30 24
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		685	20 8
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997	120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861	35	
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397	18	
Horawala Rubber	80	10	390	768	140	70
IndoMalay Estates	26	10	612	735	55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	20	10	730	526	22½	10
Jebong Rubber	24/8	10	738	1626	40	20
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212	90	100
Kalutara Rubber	26	10	825	547	135x	34
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333	75	25
Langat River	43	10	441	1112	925+	52 45
Lanka Rubber	95	10	220	531	135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	225	50	550	817	60	40
Maha Uva Estates	5⅝	10	405		822	35 45
Matale Valley Rubber	31	10	670	587	45	10
Meall Mor Estates	30	15	725	418	543	25 10
Mirishena Rubber	60	10	388	912	80	70
Naranjoda Rubber	40	10	479	365	70	15
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	45 20
North-Western Rub.	24	10	413	778	414	30 15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27	10	690	822	411	35
Rubber Growers'	46	10	426	634		95 60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	2/5	50	383	3207	379	75 10
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	900	195	100 15
Torrington Tea	18 1/2XD	10	1240		501	17 17
Udabage Tea	88	20	439	1330	150	80 40
Udapolla Rubber	30XD	10	1116	730	200X	32 1/2
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25 10
Vogan Tea	56	10	395	1185	956	75 50

Interims. Final for 1926. + Cocoanuts. X On Old shares.
Remarks:—Market—dull.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—97 Cents. Ceylon Rubbers XD 50 per cent; Torringtons 10 per cent and Udapollas 10 per cent Finals.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

S.S. "British Sailor," Capt. Bovill, from Abadan.

S.S. "Zayani," Capt. Meryless, from Calcutta.

S.S. "Vita," Capt. Danne, from Karachi.

S.S. "Chakla," Capt. Beatagh, from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

S.S. "Sultania," Capt. Hendricks, for Jeddah.

S.S. "Rinda," Capt. Kold, for Rangoon.

S.S. "Munshu Maru" Capt. Sakoushi, for Kobe.

S.S. "Havildar" Capt. Palmer, for Calcutta.

S.S. "Jularshmi," Capt. Baker, for Rangoon.

S.S. "Gerania," Capt. Ivanasich, for Trieste via Karachi.

S.S. "British Fern," Capt. Davis, for Abadan.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Steamer "Elysia" for Liverpool.

Steamer "Nurjehan" for Java.

Steamer "City of Harward" for Liverpool.

S.S. "British Sailor":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "British Sailor," arrived in harbour on Saturday for Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. "Zayani":—The P. G. S. N. Company's steamer "Zayani" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. "Vita":—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer "Vita" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Chakla":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chakla," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Rinda":—The Graham T. Company's steamer "Rinda," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. "Manshu Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Manshu Maru" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Gerania":—The Lloyd T. Company's steamer "Gerania" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste vin Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. "British Fern":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "British Fern," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Jalarashmi":—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer "Jalarashmi" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

The P. G. S. N. Company's steamer "Sultania," 2,758 tons, Captain F. J. Hendricks, sailed on Saturday about 6 p.m. for Jeddah with 891 pilgrims.

IMPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

S.S. "North Pacific" from Antwerp, Agents: Lional Edwards:—
2,159 bundles mild steel sheets; 341 bundles octagon bars; 10,109 steel hoops; 1,203 bundles steel angles; 1,196 cement sheet; 309 bundles steel circles; 167 bundles and 749 pieces steel plates; 22,255 and 3,112 pieces mild steel round bars; 219 cases nails; 66 cases and 5 coils copper wire; 3,172 galvanized corrugated sheets; 30 cases preserves; 14 cases cotton tissues; 32 cases playing cards; 23 cks. earthern casks; 112 cts. and 250 bags tiles; 2,351 cases vegetable product; 1,114 cases window glass; 86 cks. and 5 d's. aniline dry powder; 88 dl bags washers; 20 cases brass tumblers; 1,305 cases vegetable oil; 100 brls. lead primium; 22 cases wine; 501 cks. china clay; 100 brls. salammoniac; 50 cases carbolic of amonia; 14 rolls lead sheets; 10 cases porcelaid buttons; 100 dlbags dextrine; 10 bags packing paper; 13 cases plate glass; 52 cases syrup; 20 cases and 5 ck. washing blue; 100 cases safty fuss; 15 bales cotton goods; 518 bundles mild steel rods; 12 bags wrapping paper; 50 cases campagne; 12 cases and 2 bags novie netting; 20 kegs aniline salt; 14 cases artificial raw silk yarn; 20 kegs, 5 cases, 782 cks. and 7 brls. dyes paste; 556 cases, 20 kegs, 10 d|s. and 183 cks. dyes dry; 15 cases nitrate of soda; 100 cks. bicarbonate of potash; 10 bags and 8 cases packing material; 10 cases chemicals; 12 cylinder amonia avhydrous; 150 pairs wheels and axles; 144 bags straw boards; 208 d|s lubricating oil; 13 pieces lime stone; 50 d|s beer; 170 bags bolts and nuts; 59 cts. tiles; 100 pieces steam tubes; 400 dlbags maize starch; 36 bags maize starch; 597 bundles steel rods; 1,004 steel joists; 213 cases and 25 bundles mild steel teas; 305 pieces steel beams; 150 bundles channels; 3,549 bundles and 51,166 pieces steel bars; 499 bundles spring steel; 40 cases vegetable fat; 483 bundles gas tubes; 23 cks. well pulleys; 35 cases art silk yarn; and 20 bales papers.

S.S. "Nankaimaru" from Calcutta, Agents: Lionel Edwards:—
66,661 tons coal.

S.S. "Wolhandel" from Sicilni, Agents: Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 26,500 bags sugar; 7 cases lithography stones.

EXPORT.

S.S. "Argenfels" for Hamburg:—900 cwt. fish manure, L. Ebrahimjee; 110 bales raw cotton, S. Shamji and Co.; 165 bales raw cotton, Basles and Co. Ltd.

For Rotterdham:—55 bales raw cotton, H. M. Metha and Co.; 13 bags cotton fly, M. Narottamdas.

Fort Antwerp:—290 cwt buffalo horns, J. Rahimtoola.

S.S. "Gerania" for Venice:—226 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros

S.S. "Aquilia" for Constantinople:—6 bundles carpets, H. A. A. Kermany.

For Genova:—770 bales raw cotton, K. Dev Chand and Co.

For Varna:—35 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

S.S. "Hookek" for Hamburg:—55 bales raw cotton, S Shamji and Co.; 55 bales raw cotton, Basler and Co.; 4,210 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, S. Bamster and Co.; 100 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Paramanand and Co.

For Antwerp:—22 bags hemp, Amin and Sons; 310 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S.S. "Devanah" for Osaka:—700 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd; 1,000 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisda Ltd.; 1,000 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales raw cotton T. M. Kinsha Ltd.

For Hong Kong:—202 cwt. sandal kood, G. Takersey.

S.S. "Gogra" for Hongkong:—700 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

For Shanghai:—5,000 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. "Perive" for Kobe.—560 bags raw cotton, I. M. Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 700 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Nagoya:—825 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,450 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. "Ryujin Maru" for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
pieces raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales raw cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

The annual meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association in the Punjab will be held in Government House, Lahore, on the 26th instant.—A. P.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

March	14.03	plus .08
May	14.20	plus .03
July	14.40	plus .05
October	14.60	plus .01
December	14.80	plus .03
Middling Spot	14.40	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

March	14.13	plus .08
July	14.37	plus .05
Middling Spot	14.13	plus .07

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports.	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

February	7.43	plus .01
March	7.46	—.02
April	7.51	
May	7.59	
June	7.63	
July	7.69	
August	7.71	
September	7.73	
October	7.75	plus .01
November	7.77	plus .01
December	7.80	plus .01
January	7.82	plus .01
February	7.83	plus .01
Middling Spot	7.84	plus .07

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

February	13.36—.05
March	13.31—.05
April	13.32—.04
May	13.33—.04
June	13.34—.04
July	13.36—.03
August	13.37—.03
Septemt.	13.46—.03
October	13.48—.03
November	13.51—.03
December	13.58—.03
January	13.52—.03
February	13.56—.03
Sakellaris Spot	13.85

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Scinde Good	6.95	plus .05
Scinde Fully Good	6.15	plus .05
Scinde Fine	6.55	plus .05
Bengal Good	6.05	plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	6.25	plus .05
Bengal Fine	6.45	plus .05
Oomra Good	6.45	plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	6.70	plus .05
Oomra Fine	6.95	plus .05
Broach Good	6.40	plus .05
Broach Fully Good	6.70	plus .05
Broach Fine	7.00	plus .05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 26.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Feb|March shipment 50|3 plus .0|3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb:—
Feb|March shipment offered 50|9 plus .0|3.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat Australian:—
Feb|March shipment quoted 52|6 plus .0|16.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment buyers 51 —.0|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £8|15 0 —0|2|6
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £20|0|0
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Feb|March shipment offered £20|12|6.
Mar|Apl. shipment quoted £20|10|0 —0 2|6

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment sellers £18|0|0
Apl.|May shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Feb|March shipment offered £14|17|6.
Market:—Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £18|17 6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Mar|April delivery sellers 31|3.
May|Aug. delivery sellers 31|1-1|2
plus 0|1-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 26.

Silver:—India small buyer. Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-3 8 plus 1|16
Forward	26.3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. ..... £4|4|11-1|2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 26.

Demand Bills	484.75

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt. 18|7-1|2.
July|Sept. per cwt 17|7-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt 17|9.
ava Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt 17|10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt. 17|10-3|4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/b2.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 139 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.96.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 110.80.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3|4 to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£118-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£74-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£69
Consols	£55
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-13|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4.13|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 26.

T.T. Berlin on London	2046 1|2 plus .5|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3|8 plus .5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89 plus .01
T.T. Madrid on London	26.91 —.02
T.T. Milan on London	110.80 —.35
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.96 —.03

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 25.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61
Copper Braziers	£71-1/4
Yellow Metal	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£311-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1|7-1|4 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1|7-1|2 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot. 1|7-1|8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, 1|7-1|4 Sellyers.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN PUNJAB.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD FORMED

LAHORE, February 25.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of certain leading industrialists and others interested in the promotion of the industrial and commercial welfare of the Province, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) have constituted a joint Development Board for studying and advising Government regarding measures which can most suitably be adpoted for the economic development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the Province.—A.P.

"NARO MAHADEO CISTERN."

The Private Secretary to the Chief of Inchalkaranji, writes:—

The ceremony of throwing it open for public use and the naming of a new cistern which has been constructed out the charitable funds of the Chief Saheb and dedicated to the public here and named "Naro Mahadeo Cistern," after the founder of the Ichalkaranjikar House, was performed on Thursday afternoon at the hands of Shrimati S. Ranisaheb when short speeches suitable to the occasion were made.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Early Declined on long Liquidation. Later Improved on short covering and Trade Demand. Futures 11 to 13 Higher. Farm Bill Vetoed.

LOCAL:—Opened weak—Improved on general Buying. Sewri opened strong—Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.

New York May Highest 14.18 (at about the close) lowest 13.97 (12-07 p.m.)

Market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

Liverpool President vetoed Farm Relief Bill.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Cable Advices:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesngars' New York friends Messrs. A. Narden & Co. cable under date 25th inst. as under:

President vetoed the Farm Relief Bill. Constructive purchase on weakness probably safest."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

The "Rate of Exchange" seems to be affecting the situation. Many operators are "hulling" the markets in the hope that council will bring pressure upon. Goernment to fix the rupee at 16d thereby creating a belter expert simultaneously. Many piecegoods dealers are placing good orders abroad for goods an this supposition. We give our opinion for what it is worth but we do not for one moment think that Government will depart from the 18d standard, and when this is realised operators both here and in the American section will throw throw their holdings over and we shall see a decline. We cannot call 8.00d for new crop, cheap and hence we would favour buying only on setbacks.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled quiet prices ruling about 7 points below previous close. At the decline there was good trade demand in conjunction with short covering and prices improved 21 points from the lowest of the day. The close was firm at a rise of 11 to 13 points above previous close. Spot Cotton improved 10 points at 14.30c.

The Liverpool market opened 2 points lower and despite heavy spot demand sales being 18,000 bales prices ruled quiet. The close was barely steady at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled 7 points lower at 7.77d per lb.

The Farm Relief Bill is vetoed by the President, which was a part cause in the present improvement of cotton prices. At the moment there continues healthy trade demand both in America and Great Britain. Cotton prices have attained another high level and with a general bullish feeling prevailing now, further advance is inevitable as long as trade demand continues.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

On report of the Farm Relief Bill, the local market opened weak Broach Apl|May quoted at 294. Prices improved on Commission houses buying and steadied at 296. Later there was general buying by jobbers and prices hardend further to 298|8. The close was steady a little low on profit taking towards 4 p.m.

	Op.	H.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl|May	294	298|8	294	297
Jan|Apl	300	304|8	300	303
Oomra				
March	281|8	286	281|8	284
May	284	287	284	285|8
Bengal				
March	267	270	267	269
May	268	271	268	270

Bombay, Feb. 27.

On Saturday the New York cotton market closed steady at a rise of 1 to 8 points. Near months are in good demand chiefly due to improved Spot demand. Spot prices were raised to 14.40c showing a rise of 10 points.

The Liverpool market opened 4 points better and soon improved further 2 points on large Spot sales to the extent of 12,000 Bales Spot Cotton prices also ruled firm. At the advance there was some profit taking and forward contracts closed unchanged to 2 points better.

On the above news, our market is expected to open steady to-morrow as unded:—

Broach A/M	299
Broach J/A	304|8
Oomra Mar	285
Oomra May	287
Bengal Mar	270
Bengal May	271

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Liverpool opened steady 6 points higher. The forward market opened strong on firm quotations of Kandy market, at Rs. 301 nominally for Broach Apl|May and ruled easy on long liquidation by commission houses. The close was quiet but steady.

	Up.	H.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl|May	301	301	298	298
Jan|Apl	304	304	303|8	303|8
Oomra				
March	285	285	284|8	284|8
May	286|8	287	286|8	286|8
Bengal				
March	270	270	269|8	269|8
May	271	271	270|8	270|8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The sampin market closed this morning as under:—

May	Yen 209.90+2.70
August	Yen 214.10+1.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26th Ready. Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	273/75
„	Fine	„	268/70
„	F.G.	„	263/65
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	267/69
„	F.G.	„	262/63
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	298/300
Nagpur	„	„	293/99
Yeotmal	„	„	295/96
Arvi	„	„	295/97
Amraoti	„	„	288/90
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	287/89
Mulkapur	„	„	283/85
Khandesh	„	„	282/83
Muthia	Fine	„	280/82
Nanded/Purna	Best	Quality.	295/305
Purna	Average	„	285/90
Pabani/Sailu	„	„	278/80
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	290/95

Broach Fine M.G. 320 Feb 315 March. 310

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

100	Forbes Co.	Akola	293
100	N. Damji	Khandwa	291
100	Virjee Ladhu	Berar	291
100	Volkart Bros.	Jaora	292
200	Currimbhai	Nanded	329
100	Jetha Devji	Telhara	293
100	N. Fatehalli	Dharwar	301
300	Bombay & Co.	Khandesh	286
200	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	292
200	Suzuki & Co.	C. P. No. 1.	304
200	Z. G. Kesha	Khandesh	290
100	Petit Mill	Bhilsa	361

(Room Rate Closed.)

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The Linseed and Wheat market is quiet but steady with a small business.

Linseed May	10 15 6
Wheat May	7 13 0
Wheat Sept	7 15 6

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 13 0
Linseed Brown Small	9 12 0
Rapeseed Gujarat	12 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0
Castorseed Bold	10 12 0
Castorseed Small	11 9 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 5 0
Tilseed Bold 85/15	18 0 0
Tilseed Small	16 8 0
Cottonseed	4 13 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 4 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 5 0
Pissi Seoni 70/50	8 2 6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 26th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 776	2,95,817	2,61,88
Central India	2,469	2.14.142	2,85,319
Barsi and Nagar	701	1,62,372	1,53,408
Hyderabad-Gaorani	116	54,850	55,826
Berar	4,993	4,63,763	3 54,108
Central Provinces	868	1,79,523	1,77 688
Total Oomras	10,023	13,70,167	12,88,269
Dholera	616	64,327	1,43,202
N. W. Provinces	98	52 072	1,24,341
Rajputanas	50	27,508	70,540
Sind-Punjab	394	86,094	1,85,946
Broach	1,080	6,998	1,62,892
Coompta & Dharwar	261	22,045	15,415
Westerns-Northerns	28	9.814	9,906
Cocoanada		295	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4.667	6,513
Persian		3,016	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African	198	23,632	33,108
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	50		439
Total	13,648	17,60,46,645	20,44,651

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 17th Feb.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,143	1,9,977	2,85,336
Japan & China	13,750	6,87,192	9 13,373
Coast Ports		7,543	14,367
Up-country by Rail		55,467	45,934
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1,55,946	1,30,592
		16,893	10,66,125	13 89,692

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/6.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/8/3.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 62.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60/12/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60/10/0.

London, Feb. 25.

Bar gold ready d. 84/11 1/2
Silver ready dol. 26/9.
Silver forward d. 26/6.
Tone of silver.—Market quiet and steady
China has not sold to-day.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/13/0.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TEXTILES RISE

Bombay, Feb. 26.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled firm on good enquiry for textile shares. The most favourite which were in good demand were, Fazal and Finlay, Pearl and Pahany and Swan which we quote 930, 145, 547/8, 258/12, and 160 respectively.

Tata Iron shares ruled lifeless with very little business Ordinary closing at 58/4 and Defferds at 168/12.

There was slightly better enquiry for Imperial Bank shares which changed hands at 1465 and partly paid at 373/12.

The improvement in the cotton markets had a better effect on the general sentiment and with further steadiness in cotton, mill shares are likely to attain further high level in the near future, Following are to-day's closing rates.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotaions Rs.	Divid Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77 8
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68 8
Central	25	1-4	30
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1465
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373 12
Union	5	0	315
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10		15 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29
Indian Cement O.	350		118 12
Katni Cement O...	100		142 8
Katni Cement D.	40		400
Punjab Cement O.	10		*6 6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	905
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70p.c.	105
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	99xd
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	99xd
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	86
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	84
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c	89 XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	98 XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	111
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	151
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	715
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250		187-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		235
Scindia Steam	15/0		13 7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O	1,000		820
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	135
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98
Surat Electricity	100		70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1033 12
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	985
Tata Power O.	1,000		577 8
Tata power P.	1,000		840
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		160
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy	50C	20-35	1040
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	840*
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P.	500	40	504
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		255
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19 8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	20	600
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	176 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-6-9	6
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135
Mackenzie	100	30	340
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning	1000	50Y	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		77
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		168 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		58 4
Thacker	50		112
Telephone	50	nil	39 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	80	228	950
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4
Vule Insurance Co. Ltd.			
Jupiter	15		4 11
New India	25		21 8
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1450
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	426 4
Alliance	100		30
Apollo	50		8 8
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton Co.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	938 12
Bombay Industrial	108		8
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Broach Fine Counts	250		70
Century	100	20y	33 12
Central India O.	10	16	526 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 46 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935. Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs 104/16.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1951 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/5.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1971 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 108
Tone of market:—Quiet. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/7; 1945/55.—Rs. 107/2.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 26.

Demand Bills	484.75

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot 14-3|4

Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475
Ceylon	100		46
Colaba India & Mill	100	65	145
Crescent	100	4	188 12
Carimbhoy	250		260
David	500		240
Kurla	100		145
Dawn	250	55	740
E.D. Sasson United			
O.	7-8		1 3 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	258 12
Edward Sasson	200	nil	132 8
Elphinstone O.	700		28 8
Emperor Edward	500		215
Fazulbhoy	100	25	930
Finlay	1,000		145
Framjee-Petit	100		650
Gokak	100	5	130
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	751	166 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	351 4
Jamashed O.	250		75
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		100
Kilachand	25		3 8
Kohinoor	500		1152 8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5975
Madhavrao Scindia	100		25
Madhowj Dharamsi	100		130
Madras United	250	15	485
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1870
Mathradas	100		75
Meyer Sassoon	100		90
Morarjee Goculedas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		132 8
Mysore	53	4	118 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	172 8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	330
Osmansbhai (100)	75		60
Pearl	250	8	547 8
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100		11
Sassoon Cotton	100		20
Sassoon Silk	500		605
Sholapur	1,000	200	8200
Simplex	100		158 12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		32 8
Standard	500		1625
Swadeshi	500		531 4
Swan	00		158 12
Tata Mill O.	5		102 8
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2550
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	875
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.			
Ahmedabad			407 8
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing	931 4	940 931 4	938 12
Century	430	435 427 8	433 12
Central India	525	527 8 522 8	526 4
Colaba Land			143 12
Crescent			188 12
Edward Sassoon			130
Fazulbhoy	920	930 918 12	930
Finlays			145
Globe			40
Gokak			127 8
Indian Bleaching			165
Indore Malwa			352 8
Kohinoor			1152
Madhowjee			130 8
Mathuradas			75
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			115
New Great	328 12	335 328 12	335 12
Pearl	533 12	548 12 533 12	547 8
Pabany			258 12
Phoenix			422 8
Simplex			158 12
Swadeshi			530
Swan Mills			160 12
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcock			256 4
Bombay Steam			188 12
Bundi Cement			19 4
Central Indian Mining			79
Indian Cement			118 12
Katni Cement ord.			136 4
Shivrajpur			50 4
Tram Co. Ord.	135	136 4	136 4
Tata Hydro			1047 8
Tata Iron&Steel ord.	58 4	58 8 57 12	58 4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	172 8	172 8 170 4	172 8
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.			77 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			16 12

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey 4.15 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs, Elphinstone College 5-30 p.m. Cathedral H. S. vs. "Times of India."

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Fancy Dress Dance at the "La Scala" at 9 p.m. in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund by the Catholic Women's Social Guild (B.C.W.O.)

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Afghan Independence Celebration, Taj Mahal, 5-30 p.m.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

The adjourned Council meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Cholera" to-day (Monday) at Bori's Chawl, Tardeo Bridge at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" arrived London on Friday, the 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning, the 28th.

MONDAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday), 5-0 to 6-0 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV, Wavelength 387 Metres. Sub-Station 2 KC. will broacast from 8 to 10 p.m. Wave-length 330 metres.

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE LAW AND LAWYERS.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture on "The Eccentricities of the Law and Lawyers" at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road (near Club Back Road), Byculla to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow (Tuesday), the 1st March, 1927, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "My tour experiences of Penang and Colombo." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.

Nominations are invited for the University Seat in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Dr. R. P. Paranjpe. Candidates must be members of the Congress Organisation and must conform to the conditions laid down for the members of the Swarajya Party. Applications will be received by the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6 p.m. to-day (Monday).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Mansha Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Sunday, (the 27th instant) instead of 26th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China per s.s. "Tairea" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Wednesday (the 2nd March).

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens (S. T.) to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.),

Programme:

(1) March "Seraphine" Clarke; (2) Overture "Le Domino Noir" Auber; (3) Selection "The Street Singer" Fraser Simson; (4) Gavotte "Hearts and Flowers" Tobani; (6) Selection of English Airs "The Rose" arr. Myddleton; (6) Entr'acte "The Valley of Poppies" Ancliffe; (7) Spanish Intermezzo "My Carminatta" Duromo; (8) Potpouri "Melodious Memories" Finck.

"God Save the King Emperor."

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST PLEADER

MONGHYR, Feb. 25.

The Sessions Judge is engaged in hearing a murder case in which a local pleader is one of the accused. The facts of the case are that in August last Babu Sailendranath Kar, a domiciled Bengali contractor and a homeopathic practitioner was found dead with several injuries in a paddy field in Mouza Gangia which is under the Kharagpur police station. After a vigorous investigation the police have sent up for trial several persons including Babu Raj-Kishore a practising pleader of the Monghyr District Court, and a Zemindar.

Moulvi A. Majid, the Committing Magistrate after a preliminary enquiry committed the case to the Sessions Court under Sections 20 B and 302 of the Indian Penal Code on charges of conspiracy and murder. The trial is expected to last over a month. —A. P.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone - - - No. 22560.

WEDDING OF SIR IBRAHIM'S DAUGHTER.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION

The Noor Baug was filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday evening by guests belonging to all the communities of the City to witness the marriage ceremony of Miss Goolbanoo, daughter of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, to Mr. Alimahomed Rahimtoola, a well known Khoja merchant. The compound of the Baug was tastefully decorated with electric lights and festoons in various colours and a string band was in attendance to entertain the guests. Among those present were most of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, municipal corporators, Sir Mohamed Yusuf, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, The Hon. Mr. M. A. K. Dehlavi, Mr. Harilalbhai Dasai, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy the Pir Saheb of Bagdad, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Hon. Justice A. A. Khan, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Mr. Rahim toolah Chinoy, Mr. Chotani, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. David Kidd, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. W.H. Hammond, Sir Stanley Reed Mr. Chatfield, Dr. Rajab Ali Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, Mr. Syed M.S. Maulvi Mr. Husen B. Tyebji and Mr. Sheriff Deivji. Canji A large number of teachers and school mistresses from boys' and girls' schools of the Bombay Municipality were also invited on the occasion. The guests retired after partaking of the Sumptuous dinner that was provided.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT BANDRA.

FERREIRA-BOCARRO.

The beautiful Church on the summit of Mount Mary, Bandra, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Sunday last when Miss Hermione Bocarro, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Bocarro, I.S.O., J.P., was married before a large and fashionable gathering to Mr. Joseph Ferreira, Solicitor, younger son of Mr. D. Ferreira, J. P. Solicitor. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father, wore a frock of Charmeuse with an overdress of Georgette trimmed with orange blossoms, the wreath being a coronet of similar blossoms. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Revd. Mgr. Xavier, Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, assisted by several other Fathers of both Dioceses. The choir was composed of amateurs and a select orchestra. After the ceremony the guests repaired to a spacious bungalow on the sea face where the host and hostess entertained them on a scale which left nothing to be desired. The bridal toast was proposed in happy terms by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, Judge, Small Cause Court, and suitably responded to by the bridegroom.

On the evening of the following day a Reception was held at their residence by Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferreira. A very large number of guests assembled in an extensive and well laid out Shamiana to offer their congratulations to the new couple.

The Very Revd. Mgr. J. Bigland, gave the toast of the bridal pair in a felicitous speech. After partaking of refreshments which were sumptmously provided and enjoying some dances the party dispersed before midnight.

The bridal couple were the happy recipients of a countless number of pretty and costly presents.

ANOTHER SOCIETY WEDDING.

A society wedding took place on Saturday evening at Noor Bag (Mazagaon), which was beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. The bride who is the grand-daughter of Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalji, and niece of Mr. H. A. Lalji M. L. C., was given in marriage to Mr. Hassanbhai Nasserbhai A. Lalji, grandson of Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalji and nephew of Mr. H. A. Lalji. The guests, among whom were Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir M. Yusuf, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir H. C. Adenwalla and other urominent citizens were received by Mr. Hussenbhai Lalji and others. Besides quite a large number of prominent citizens of Bombay, who were unable to attend the ceremony, sent congratulatory letters wishing a happy married life to the couple. After partaking of dinner the guests retired late in the evening.

AN AERIAL TRAGEDY

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Buenos Aires.—A tragedy has overtaken the flight of five United States Army aeroplanes commanded by Major Dargue which left San Antonio on December 21st, on a 20,000 mile flight round South America. Four machines arrived at Buenos Aires and landed successfully, but later left for the Palomar military aerodrome which is just outside the city, and then the leading plane "Newyork" collided with the "Detroit". There out of four airmen jumped out in parachutes, one of which failed to open and crashed to earth.—Reuter's Special.

ANNIVERSARY OF "JUSTICE'I MOVEMENT.

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The anniversary of the "Justice" movement and the newspapers conducted under its auspices was celebrated to-day. A public meeting was held in the evening which was largely attended, when the Raja of Panagal delivered an address. The Raja said that the Non-Brahmin movement stood for justice, orderly progress, equal opportunity and equality for all classes. The Non-Brahmin movement was not a communal movement. It worked for the realisation of full responsible government on constitutional lines. He appealed to all to support the "Justice" and other organs of the Party.—A. P.

GRAVE ASPECT OF RIOTING.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BAD CHARACTERS.

That occasions of grave public disorder furnish an opportunity for house breaking and theft, was illustrated in a case before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court.

Evidence led went to show that in the early hours of Monday morning when the business quarters of the city were deserted in consequence of the rioting over Sunday night, the police flying squad under Sergeant McKenzie of the Dongri police station saw a group of men pow-wowing in a suspicious manner in the open plain at Channabutti in the Dongri section. The men dispersed on the arrival of the police but three of them were arrested and pieces of silver ware were found on their persons. Noticing the sand on a spot close by in a disturbed condition, the police dug up the spot and found a quantity of silver ware in the shape of plate, trays, obols and silver fancy work. The three men and the property discovered, were taken to the Dongri police station and in consequence of the statements made by one of the arrested men Islani Ismael, the place was revisited by the police and after digging at a spot shown by Islami Ismael, another quantity of silver was discovered. Further inquiries led to the arrest of three other men at whose room, more silver ware was found by the police. All the property to the tune of Rs. 1192 of which property of the value of Rs. 1142/ has been recovered, was traced to the shop of Dukanmal Molchand, a dealer in silver ware at Jackeria Masjid whose shop was burgled on the night of the disturbance at chakla street and who identified the property as his own.

Questioned by the Court the accused made rambling statements, denying knowledge of the theft and secret disposal of the property.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, who appeared for the 4th accused drew the attention of the Court to the fact that nothing incriminating was found with the accused and His Worship ordered the 4th and 6th accused to be discharged.

The case against the remaining accused is proceeding.

ALLEGED UNNATURAL OFFENCE

INQUIRY BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Mr. P. L. Thakkar the 5th presidency magistrate at Dadar is engaged in hearing a case in which a mill-worker Sakharam is charged by the police with the offence of committing unnatural offence on the person of a little girl, Ahabai, aged 7 years. The child is staying at Government gate road with her parents one of whom is blind and the other a cripple. The accused used to be on friendly terms with the girl's parents and on the 6th February last it is alleged, he persuaded the child to come out with him for a walk in the evening at 7 o'clock. He, it is alleged, took her to a sweetmeat shop and gave her a feed of "hulya". He then proceeded to take her to his own room at Madrasee Chawl at Lal Bag, and after telling his wife, a half-witted creature, to go out of the room, the accused took the child into the room, locked the door, blew out the lamp, and committed an unnatural offence on her person.

The sister, of the child, finding that the child had not returned, went over to the place of the accused and met the child, coming down the stair case with her clothes all stained with blood. Some passers by saw the stains and advised the woman to take the child to the police, who after inquiry, arrested the accused.

Mr. Kothare, police prosecutor, is appearing for the crown and Mr. Patankar, pleader is defending the accused. The case is proceeding.

A FATAL FALL.

Maria Dias an old and very feeble lady aged about 90 years living in a room of J. J. Dharmashala at Duncan Road fell down from the otla of the Dharmashala where she was sitting on Sunday at about 3-30 p.m She received slight injuries on her head but shortly afterwards she was found dead. The police who were informed removed the dead body to the morgue where the Police Surgeon would hold post mortem on Monday.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO AHMADIYYA ADDRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the Ahmadiyya Community's address on February 25th said:—

You have referred in your address to the necessity of ensuring adequate Mahomedan representation in the legislatures and in Government service, and you have expressed anxiety lest the chances of members of the Ahmadiyya community to obtain appointments under Government should be prejudiced by the mere fact of their being Ahmadiyyas, as regards this last point, you need be under no apprehension that Government have any intention of departing from their traditional policy of toleration for all creeds or that any man is or will be debarred from public service by the fact of belonging to a particular religious sect.

On the point of communal representation, I may repeat what I said, not long ago, in Calcutta, that there is no present intention on the part of Government to make any change in the system which is now in force and that Government will never contemplate the possibility of any alteration without first taking into consideration the opinions of all communities which are likely to be affected.—A. P.

The Calcutta police arrested on Saturday two Mahomedans in Watgunge, a suburb of Calcutta and while searching their house recovered a pistol and some cartridges.—A. P.

"A PROFESSIONAL BOLSHEVIK"

"SAK" URGES MASS UPLIFT.

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Describing himself as a professional Bolshevik, Mr. Saklatwalla in his valedictory address to the Indian Cultural Association at the Gokhale Hall this morning declared that to-day the world was topsy-turvey. Communists were being hastily judged and hastily condemned. Differences in the characteristic of the art of different nations were mere geographical and historical accidents and there was no question of the superiority of one nation over another. There was growing in the world a spirit of uniformity in thought and it was in that light that they should look at national art. He deprecated a tendency to remain stagnant and said the people must be receptive to new ideas. Change was inevitable.

He pleaded for intelligent healthy cultural development, a great national rebuilding of manhood and womanhood and the assertion of human dignity, human self-respect and human rights. He referred to the (?) scout movement and deplored the appellation of "cub" packs to innocent young children characterising the description as a slander to Indian parenthood. Mr. Saklatwalla called on the young people of India to approach the down-trodden masses in a spirit of sacrifice and on a footing of equality and to teach and help them to stand up for their rights.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

An address of welcome eulogising Mr. Saklatwalla's services to the weak and poor was presented by the members of the Association.—A. P.

JOIN TRADE UNIONS.

"SAK'S" ADVICE TO MADRAS LABOURERS.

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

Addressing a meeting of labourers at Perambur, this evening, Mr. Saklatwala exhorted them to join Trade Unions and to demand higher wages and better working conditions. He refuses to accept the theory that higher wages would result in the ruin of industries and asserted that higher wages meant greater prosperity of the industries as evidenced by America. He appealed to political leaders in this country to explain political leaders in this country to explain politics to labourers and to protect the rights of labour.—A. P.

TRADE UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

MR. SAKLATWALA ON VALUE OF ORGANISED LABOUR.

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The strengthening of the Trade Union Movement and linking of every trade Union Committee with every committee of the Congress Swaraj Party were advocated by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla in an address to the Madras Labour Union at Perambur Barracks to-night. He laid stress on the political value of organised labour and said that in the opinion of the Communist Party it was foolish to maintain that because the workers were illiterate or backward they could not get their rights until they became educated. He deplored the difference in India between the rich and the poor, and added that politicians including Mr. Gandhi failed to study the working class situation aright. The oppression of the poor by the rich was worse in India than in any other part of the world.

Mr. Saklatwalla said that the present working class conditions in India continued British capitalists would in the next few years attack India as a market for cheap labour in view of the demands of the organised working class in the West to-day for higher wages and better conditions. He asserted that the Communists did not encourage quarrelling but were for brotherhood and unity.

Mr. Saklatwalla concluded by saying that if Indians wanted political freedom and economic prospects the standard of labour in India must be kept a bit higher than the standard of labour in Britain.—A.P.

MEETING OF ALL-INDIA T. U. C.

COMRADE "SAK" TO ATTEND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress announced that the seventh session of the Congress will be held at Delhi on Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th March. Rai Sahib Chandrikaprasad will preside and Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has consented to attend. The affiliated unions are requested to send to the General Secretary at Delhi suggestions for resolutions and elect delegates.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

At the Twickenham Rugger team selected from the Dominions, the University players defeated the combined Oxford and Cambridge team by eight points to six.—Reuter's Special.

One hundred fifty-five acres of land on High Down near Farringdon in the Isle of Wight have been presented to the National Trust by Lord Tennyson in memory of his father, the poet laureate. The downs which are thus secure for ever from the danger of being built upon command a magnificient view of land and sea [illegible]

BANDRA POINT TRAGEDY

BOMBAY ADVOCATE DROWNED

BODY WASHED ASHORE MAHIM

What is considered to be a case of accidental drowning is reported from Bandra and it is all the more shocking since the body of the victim was washed from Bandra Point to Mahim and was discovered after 36 hours. It appears that on Friday morning, donned in his usual apparel, Mr. Little Strolled towards the Sea side near Bandra Point presumably with the intention of having a refreshing swim as his clothes were all said to be safely deposited on the rocks by the seaside. As soon as he unusually long absence from his residence at Bandra was known searches were made by his cousin Mr. Clarke, but nothing could be traced of the deceased. Accidental drowning was suspected, but the dead body could be soon nowhere.

On Saturday night, at about 8 p.m. it was reported to the Mahim Police that the dead body of a European was found washed ashore at Mahim Causeway, near the Mahim Bridge. The body was subsequently recognised as that of the late Mr. Thomas Gavin Steel Little. The body was said to be stark naked and there was no deformity of limbs. His nose was bleeding and there was an abrasion on the left temple. From this it is presumed that Mr. Little should have taken a headlong plunge and with it might have come in contact with any sunken rock. It is also said that, considering the nature of the Sea at and near about Mahim, the same should be the case with the sea at Bandra Point. The Sea is said to be very deceptive with strong undercurrents and whirls in certain places, and to this might be attributed the late discovery of the dead body.

CORONER'S INQUEST

The Coroner was immediately sent for and an inquest touching the death of Mr. Little was held the same (Saturday) night at the Mahim Bridge.

Mr. Little was residing with his cousin Mr. Clarke, a share-broker, before his death. Mr. Clarke giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury said that he suspected no foul play. The jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

It is reported that the wife of the deceased is in America and that the deceased was awaiting an early opportunity to sail home.

SPREADING OF STRIKE.

The Labour Union in Bulletin No. 2 dated Kharagpur, 24th, gives the following further news.

"Kharagpur Akalis started Akhandapat in their Gurudwar for the success of our cause Dewan Chamanlal Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Messrs. T. C. Goswami, N. M. Joshi, M. K. Acharya, V. V. Jogiah are authorised to interview the Government of India on behalf of the Union. Telegram from General Secretary, from Adra given at 14 hours, 43 minutes on 23rd informs that at Adra all offices, engine shed, carriage shed, yards cabins and the control office completely struck work. Among the wayside stations that joined the strike are Salboni, Garbetta, Vishnupur, Piardoba and Chandrakona. Assistant Station Masters and menials completely struck work and perfect peace continues. Almost all stations from Kharagpur to Balasore struck work. The District Magistrate and Commissioner served him with notice under Section 144 verbally on his arrival at Adra. Private servants from bungalows are called in for yard work. The weather is inclement. Branch Secretary, Nainpur, wires at 15 hours, 40 minutes on the 23rd: "All drivers, clerical menial staff Chindwara strnck to-day. Nainpur firm."

President touring along Bombay line. Reports splendid success throughout. Nagpur, Gondia, Bilaspur, Purulja, Nainpur strike complete. Many intermediate stations joined strike. Nagpur-Calcutta public organising relief Nagapatam sends sympathy. G. I. P. Railway Union sends relief. Delhi Assembly and Bengal Council discussed strike. Questions asked Parliament. Deputation Delhi interviewing Government. Trains carrying mails cancelled. Everywhere strikers firm and peaceful. Be steady. The District Magistrate has permitted holding meetings subject to certain conditions. The Union Executive do not like to hold any meetings under these conditions at present."

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Agent, the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta, bringing to his notice the large dislocation of traffic brought about by the strike and hardship and inconvenience of merchants in the midst of the busy season. The Committee consider the situation as disquieting and are anxious that all possibilities should be exploited for bringing the crisis to an end. The Committee regret if the strike has been precipitated owing to the failure of authorities to respond to the simple request of the employees for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the grievances of the men and if racial sentiments determined the refusal, the decision was all the more deplorable. The Committee trust that it is not yet late to agree to the appointment of such an enquiry committee when it is expected the strikers will call off the strike.—Free Press.

INDO-AFRICAN BOND

A MOVE TOWARDS CEMENTING.

LEAGUE FORMED

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

In a special article to "The Hindu", Mr. C. F. Andrews describes the formation of a South Africa-India League with the object of fostering inter-communication between the two countries without which the link now formed might dwindle and eventually die. The League was formed at a meeting convened in Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's honour at Cape Town during the visit of the Delegation to that country. Since his departure, the work has been kept going. As soon as the embargo upon publicity was removed leaflets containing the objects of the League would be issued broadcast. From time to time small informative articles would be contributed to the Press describing Indian life and culture. Arrangements would be made for the exchange of lecturers, professors and tourists. One of the effective ways of weakening the colour prejudice would be for the learned wealthy and influential Indians to tour the country creating a demand for proper arrangements and suitable accommodation. This might first be difficult, but if persisted in, it would bring about a perceptible change in officialdom and eventually among the people. To encourage the tourists traffic concessions can be arranged with commercial transport companies. It should also be possible to arrange for showing good films of India and Indian life to the South Africans.—Free Press.

"GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT"

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Commenting on the Indian-South African Agreement, the "Observer" says that he South African Government in its "gentleman's agreement" with India has shown statesmanlike conception of partnership in a larger whole, while the practical significance of the membership of the Commonwealth has not been missed by Indians.—Reuter's Special.

I. I. C. ASSOCIATION ON S. AFRICAN AGREEMENT

The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent a telegram to the Viceroy embodying its views on the South aAfrican Settlement. The Council after congratulating Sir Mahomed Habibullah and his colleagues on the results of their mission proceeds as follows:

"The terms of the Settlement are necessarily general and much will depend on the spirit in which they are given effect to. The Council feels sure that the friendly atmosphere which has been created will ensure the early adoption of measures by the people and Government of the South African Union for removing the legitimate grievances of the Indians domiciled in their country and for their education and the elevation of their social economic and political status, so as to make them valuable units of the country of their adoption and bring to them full and equal rights of citizenship."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lieut.-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., British Service, General Officer Commanding in Chief, Western Command, is granted 54 days' privilege leave out of India with effect from 21st April, 1927. He will vacate his appointment on the expiry of the leave now granted.—A. P.

The Goveror of Bombay and Lady Wilson lunched with the President and Committee of the Byculla Club on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Races in State on Saturday.

SECRET OF HEALTHY SKIN!

CHEMIST TELLS HOW ANCIENT HEALING BALMS HAVE THEIR COUNTERPART IN ZAM-BUK.

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Each ingredient in Zam-Buk is selected for a definite purpose—some to restore the healthy softness of the skin, some to destroy harmful germs, some to draw pus and other poison out of the tissues, and others to allay inflammation, kill pain and stimulate the growth of new skin.

Never be without a box of this famous herbal Zam-Buk. It is unequalled for cuts, burns, scalds, bad legs, eczema, Dhobies' itch, prickly heat, ringworm, poisoned wounds ulcers, piles, etc. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 per box. Of all medicine vendors. Agents [illegible] Shamji [illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1927.

FRAUD ON THE POOR.

The Bombay Development Department which owes its existence to the fatal ambition of Lord Lloyd has been described by a cynic as the Bombay Destruction Department. The tax-payers of this Presidency, who have realised the enormity of the Lloyd's Folly and whose resources have to be mortgaged to it for several decades will not demur to this description. They have to pay for sixty years Rs. 20 lakhs as an annual tribute to the Back Bay Moloch and from this year an additional subsidy of Rs. 7 1|2 lakhs will have to be paid to liquidate the loss of Rs. 111 lakhs on the suburban schemes. As if that was not enough to break the back of the poor tax-payer, he has to bear the mortification of accepting a fresh burden to make up the loss on the industrial housing scheme. The Special Advisory Committee of the Development Department which was constituted to inquire into the activities of the Department and to report to Government as to how far, and in what directions, these activities should be continued or eliminated, has now submitted its report on the industrial housing scheme—a report which repeats the sad and dismal story of the Majority and Minority Reports on the Back Bay. Just as the financial loss resulting from the Back Bay muddle will remain unsurpassed in the history of the British bureaucracy, so will also the cruel fraud on the poor people of Bombay in the shape of the almost abortive housing scheme remain unprecedented. Lord Lloyd in his examination before the Mears Committee emphasised more than once that the housing of the working classes of Bombay was the vital part of the development programme; in fact, he went so far as to declare that the main object of the Back Bay Scheme was to improve the housing conditions of the poor. We have seen how that object has been defeated by the blunders and incompetency of all those connected with the execution of the reclamation. The report just published brings into relief the colossal failure of the housing scheme and the failure is the measure of the fraud practised, however unwittingly, on the poor of Bombay who had been promised better housing conditions than those they had to put up with in "the city of dirt, disease and death."

Sir George Lloyd speaking on August 3, 1920, said:

"The problem to be faced is the direct construction of additional housing accommodation, sufficient to supply the deficiency reported by the Municipal Commisioner in July, 1919. That deficiency, as I have already mentioned, amounted to 64,000 tenements. Of this number it is believed that 14,000 tenements can be supplied by the conversion and improvement of tenements now considered unfit for human habitation, and also by vacancies due to the migration of members of the middle classes to the new houses which are being built in the northern part of the island. The balance of 50,000 rooms represent a minimum, for which arrangements will have to be made."

In order to fulfil this promise to the poor of Bombay, a special department was constituted working direct under Government, "but hampered by as few red-tape rules and as little trammelled by old fashioned methods as possible," legislation was passed authorising the levy of the cotton cess from which losses on the housing scheme were to be met, and the people of the Presidency were asked to subscribe to a huge loan to be spent in Bombay by Bombay for Bombay. How has the promise been fulfilled? The fulfilment is that instead of the 50,000 rooms that were to be ready for occupation by 1929, we have now only 16,544 rooms ready and Government have already decided to suspend the housing programme. The original cost of the whole scheme was estimated to be Rs. 550 lakhs. But the execution of only a third part of the scheme has cost Rs. 428 lakhs and of the 16,544 tenements as many as 11,484 are unoccupied. To put it differently, the net outcome of the Development Department's activity in this direction has been to find only 5,060 tenants to occupy chawls meant for 16,544 tenants, which have cost the Presidency Rs. 4,28,00,000, that is, about 2 1|2 crores more than they should have cost according to the original estimate, because the original estimate of Rs. 1,100 per chawl has swelled to Rs. 2,587. But this is not all. These new palaces for the poor were offered to them at rents much higher than those which, according to the Labour Office itself, 80 per cent. of them actually pay for the slums in which they live. Nothing, in short, can more vividly represent the tragic failure of the entire scheme than the fact that at Worli where there are 9,068 rooms, where the opening of the chawls was celebrated with much pomp and show by Sir George Lloyd, and where the rent is the lowest, there are only 1,281 tenants. The majority of the Advisory Committee, of which Sir Lawless Hepper himself, according to the perverse methods of enquiry adopted by the Government, was the president, do not trouble themselves to enquire into the causes of this great failure. They find that by September last the total number of tenants were 5,060 with a rent roll of Rs. 43,457 and that, assuming 6,000 rooms are let, there will be a loss of Rs. 9,45,650 per annum if rents remain on the present scale, this loss being in addition to the contribution of Rs. 16 1|3 lakhs from the cotton cess. They suggest a further reduction of rent, and consider that the average rate of interest on the Development loan which is 6.21 per cent. is too high and that its conversion to a lower rate would make practicable a further reduction of rents. They are opposed to an increase in the cotton cess as a measure for further reduction of rents. They have inspected the chawls and are of opinion that, "as now modified, they afford exceedingly good accommodation for the class for which they are intended" and that "the cause of the present lack of tenants appears to be a decrease in the population of the city," statements which no-one who knows anything about the subject will endorse. As to the causes population of the city." As to the causes of the failure of the entire scheme, the only concern which they show is naively to express their inability to "comprehend why when Government found that the original estimates were certain to be largely exceeded, the facts were not fully described and the financial effects on the housing scheme explained to the public, as should be the normal procedure in launching a scheme of this magnitude." The Majority of the Committee have thus shown an amazing lack of a sense of responsibility. But, fortunately, the task of careful examination and searching scrutiny which they have failed to perform has been very ably accomplished by Mr. Manu Subedar in his Minority Report. Mr. Subedar's charges against his colleagues are as grave as they are justified. He writes: "I regret I have to make a separate report as the differences with my colleagues on the Committee are serious. The main difference is that they decline to go into the origin and progress of the housing activities of the Development Directorate. I feel it necessary to examine this, because this section of the Development Directorate is likely to present acute and important problems, whose solution can only be found if all the difficulties are analysed and traced to their origin. Thus they ignore altogether the numerous complaints regarding type, location and lack of amenities about the chawls. They have, also, not tried to find the reason why the original estimate of Rs. 1,100 per tenement rose to the figure of Rs. 2,071 admitted by the Department or, in fact to Rs. 2,587 allowing for interest and other charges which have not been added. Further, though they recommend a reduction of existing rents, yet their recommendation does not go far enough with the result that 12.000 to 13,000 habitable homes are locked up and the slums in Bombay are as had ever."

Mr. Subedar's analysis of the origin and progress of the scheme is both thorough and ruthless. He points out how sufficient consultation did not take place with public bodies, likke the Municipal Corporation, or with representative men before the whole programme was launched, and how if this had been done, many of the errors, which happened afterwards would have been prevented. The design of the chawls was such as entirely to defeat the object of inducing the working classes to occupy them and the final word on it was said by Prof. Geddes who described them as "warehouses" and by Prof. H. Stanley Jevons who declared that the plans must have been drawn by an engineer "without sufficient consideration, or knowledge of the human needs of labour" and that "permitting such a travesty of housing reform appears to me to reflect the greatest discredit on the Government of Bombay." Again, as Mr. Subedar says, there was more haste than speed in pushing forward the programme, and the procedure adopted in giving contracts was unbusinesslike. Lowest tenders were often rejected and the reasons for these rejections do not appear to be satisfactory. "The fact that some of the successful tenderers were absolutely new firms and that in one firm at all events the main force" writes Mr. Subedar, "was an old employee of Government itself is also to be noted." "The increase (in the cost of the scheme) from five crores to at least nine crores, if not 12 1|2 was known to Government, but was never indicated at any place or in any of the reports published by the Department." The melancholy history of the Back Bay was, in fact, in most respects, repeated. Mr. Subedar asserts that Government knew that the cost would be Rs. 1,916.7 per chawl before a single chawl was built and he charges the Government with suppressing this fact. "There is no doubt," he writes, "that the Government could have saved a large amount of public money by reducing their programme at an earlier date than what they did. Further they reduced their programme not because of the cost but because of the impossibility of finding tenants." "Having gone on merrily spending and breaking almost every principle of political economy," the Department, tried to fix an economic rent, "which had little or no reference to the prevailing rents in Bombay for the same class of accommodation" and to the ability of the workers to pay, Mr. Subedar concludes his scathing indictment of the inefficiency and incompetency of those responsible for carrying out the scheme by suggesting that the loss of 2 crores on the scheme, represented by the difference between the actual cost of Rs. 4 1|4 crores and the present value, should be written down and "the method of securing rents, which would be economic in the true sense of the word, that is, well inside the reach of the working classes or the amount which they can possibly spare for the rent every month, is not merely to secure a reduction of interest charges for conversion, but to remove the load of uneconomic expenditure as dead loss and to meet it in the only way in which the Government of Bombay have met the ascertained losses on the Back Bay and to leave the rest of the estate to be then run on a business basis." Besides this, he makes two most important recommendations which deserve to be given effect to without avoidable delay. The first is the reduction of rent. Mr. Subedar suggests his own figures which are lower than those prevailing at present. For our part, we would suggest even lower figures in accordance with the excellent principle enunciated by himself that it is better to have a 95 per cent. occupation than a 95 per cent. vacancy. The second suggestion is that the management of the chawls should be transferred to the Improvement Trust now working under the Bombay Municipality. This must be done as soon as possible. For, the sooner the Development Department or any trace of it ceases to exist, the better for Bombay and its much tried citizens.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu is one of the few lucky individuals who have managed to get a motion adopted by the Council of State in opposition to Government. He had the small majority of one on his side, but the fact that twenty-one "elder statesmen" who always take a very "sensible" view of questions and manage to agree with Government on most subjects that come up for discussion should have mustered courage to march into the same lobby as their Swarajist colleague indicates the importance of the proposal which Mr. Ramdas put forward. At the beginning of the present century and even earlier Indian economists were never tired of pointing out to Government and the public the part played in other countries by agricultural banks in promoting the welfare of the agriculturists. Government on the other hand, maintained that the system of co-operative credit, which they introduced in 1904, provided a better solution for the economic ills of the agriculturists than agricultural banks. The difference between the two systems was the difference between self-help and assistance through an outside organization, and to-day even the most thorough-going believers in the scheme of agricultural banks recognize the value and importance of the system of co-operative credit in organizing credit for the agriculturist. But there was another distinction which the controversialists of the last generation were apt to overlook. Co-operative credit, as understood and practised in the West, is a system organized for short-term credit as distinguished from long-term credit generally based on mortgaze security. The new school of co-operative thinkers in India, both official and non-official, to which the Hon. Mr. Ramdas belongs, appreciates this distinction, and noticing that the co-operative movement hardly envisages the problem of long-term co-operative credit, sets out to supply the deficiency by developing long-term credit through the most suitable form of organization known practically all the world over, namely, co-operative land mortgage banks. Small experiments in this direction have already been made in most of the provinces of India: in Madras, in the Punjab, in Bengal, in Burma and even in Assam. In Bombay too schemes have been formulated and are before Government, but what is now required everywhere is a clear declaration of policy on the part of the Government of India that they are prepared to assist and foster, through local Governments, co-operative land mortgage banks, because experience practically all over the world indicates that the organization of the cheap long term credit which is essential for the improvement of agricultural conditions, is not possible in the absence of a large measure of State aid and support. If the Government of India were in touch with public opinion and even with the views of their local officers they would have had no hesitation in acceding to the request made by the Hon. Mr. Ramdas instead of opposing it as they did on the ground that any action on their part would interfere with the "autonomy" enjoyed by their provincial ministers.

STUDIES IN "BUROLOGY"

EGGS THAT DO NOT HATCH

(BY A "BUROLOGIST.").

Eggs are usually meant to be hatched. The mother bird that lays the egg sees to it that it has afterwards conditions favourable enough for the young one to come out. It is true that all eggs are not hatched. Some are robbed by thieves, bipeds and quadrupeds, some get misplaced, and some probably do not develop; but there is no reason to suppose that the mother bird ever lays an egg with the deliberate intention of forgetting it, misplacing it, or leaving it to rot.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

But the bureaucratic species is an exception to this general rule. It lays eggs almost as fast as a hen and perhaps as many per year. But there is this great difference that of the bureaucratic eggs more than 95 per cent. are intended not to hatch, but only to make a show of hatching. This egg-laying habit which has been present in the bureaucracy for over hundred years, has been greatly accelerated during the last seven years and the number of unhatched eggs has proportionately increased.

It would tire out an unscientific mind to read a tabular statement of the number of eggs laid from 1827 to 1927, the number that hatched and the number that did not. We would refer only to some. In 1882 a big egg was laid and the procession on the occasion was led by Sir W. Hunter. People expected a bright, cheerful young one but it never made its appearance. The toes and the nails came out on one or two occasions and it appeared that the incubation period, though long, was not infinite and a full-grown young one would come out after all. But it did not and very soon people forgot everything about it.

THE UNHATCHED EGGS.

You ask Sir Purshottamdas and he will give a list of unhatched eggs from which people expected gold-bodied offsprings. But one of these did hatch in 1918 and oh! What a havoc it did. People who know, estimate the losses to India at about hundred crores. In the year 1916 a new egg was laid under the auspices of Lord Chelmsford, the procession being then led by Sir Michael Sadler. But with what effect? It is now buried and forgotten.

Nearer at home and in recent times our readers will remember the Sathe Paranjpye egg, the Primary Education egg, the Retrenchment egg, the Technical Education egg, the Excise egg, Back Bay No. 1, Back Bay No. 2, Back Bay No. 3 and many more. None of these were intended to be hatched. Egg-laying is a pastime in which the bureaucratic species has a particular delight. It is for her also a weapon of protection. It helps at least to delay the public criticism.

THE LATEST IN EGG-LAYING.

One of the most recent egg-laying performances was in connection with the University-Reform Egg. People have now grown wiser and from the very beginning knew that like many of its predecessors this would not hatch or at the most would make an appearance of hatching or if it hatched at all it would produce a deformed imp. On this occasion Sir Chimanlal led the procession and His Excellency again and again assured the public that at least this time the bureauecracy meant business. But people knew better, and their expectations have proved true. The egg is already forgotten. The question is 'shelved' as they say. It may be interesting in this connection to note a few exceptional types. While 95 per cent. of the bureaucratic eggs are never meant to be hatched, there are one or two of every hundred that have a precocious development. The famous Lee-egg, for instance, belonged to this category. Such a short interval passed between the moment of conception and the moment of hatching that many people will swear that the two were simultaneous occurrences. Of course that is not a fact. Those who would know the exact period, can get it from the annual reports of our burological laboratory where we have been carrying on this investigation for the last few years.

INDIANISATION IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the oft repeated promise of Government to Indianise the public services as much as possible things are happening under our very nose which go to prove that Government are not at all keen to stick to their promise.

A vacancy has occurred in Boiler Inspection Department for the Chief Boiler Inspector just now and instead of promoting a senior member of the staff as the Chief, Government are trying to get a man out from England on even a higher salary than what the last Chief Inspector was getting!

In many of the other provinces, the Chief Inspectors of Boilers have already been appointed from amongst Indians, and in spite of the great stride made by this Presidency in mechanical engineering the Government of Bombay have failed to find a suitable local non-European or Indian—to succeed the Chief Inspector who retired in November last and it is rumoured that they are getting a new man from England on Rs. 2,000 per month! Seeing from the Civil List of this Presidency I find that the retired Chief Inspector was getting Rs. 1,500 while the new man is to get Rs. 2,000 plus Lee Commission gift, Bombay allowance, house allowance, conveyance allowance and what not!.

The most ridiculous part of this is that though the Boiler Department is under the Director of Industries the Chief Inspector of Boilers will get a higher salary than even the Director who it seems gets only Rs. 1,200, being an Indian. The work of a Boiler Inspector is to conduct his office according to the laid down laws and rules while that of the Director of Industries is original requiring much knowledge and experience not only of the boiler and factory rules but of local industries—but because the Director is an Indian he gets much less than his subordinate! How humiliating?—Yours, etc.

ORGANISED LOOT.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Welfare work in India is so vast and varied that it will be long before society and State will be able to handle it as it so seriously deserves. Among these our blind occupy no mean position. The report of the Blind Relief Association for 1925 shows what a vast amount of useful work that Board is doing. Couple it with the work of the blind at the Victoria Memorial School and the A. M. School for the Blind at Dadar and you have some idea of the possibilities that lie ahead. It is a matter of great gratification that a Board of private citizens should have organised an Association for the relief of the Blind on so grand a scale. Great thanks are due to its founders Dr. Nilkanthrai D. Chhatrapati and Mr. C. G. Henderson that indefatigable workers in the field of prevention The following figures of work at the 7 Free Eye Hospitals of the Association tell their own tale.

1925.

Medically treated ..	60,000 eye cases.
Surgically	10,000 eye cases.
Medically treated in Villages at huts through field workers	23,000 eye cases.

For prevention of Baby Blindness—,000 babies at birth.

To this work of the Association must be added the after-care work of the blind pupils of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind which it undertakes, now, at 3rd Kumbharwada, Bombay, with the assistance of the Trust of Seth Narsingrao, received through the High Court of Bombay. To complete the scheme of Blind Relief in co-operation with existing Institutions for the blind in Bombay it undertook the great responsibility of housing and boarding, clothing or training the blind beggars as also to provide similar facilities for our sister blind and the adult male blind for whom our schools have no provision.

Happy was the day when this scheme was inaugurated and happy were those days in the history of Bombay when the people celebrated the All-India Day for the Blind of 1926 and had a Jalsa on 19th April of that year.

To all who have a tender corner for the blind in their hearts the Association appeals to stand by them in their effort of social service. The country is steeped in ignorance. It knows not the great burden it bears in regard to the blind. The census report for 1921 puts down the figure for the totally blind of both eyes in India at about 5,00,000. Mr. C. G. Henderson estimates these totally blind of both eyes at 15,00,000. England in its Census rests not satisfied with merely recording the totally blind only. Its ratio of 1 in 1082 is the result of all types of blind, the total and the partial put together. At that rate, India may well add twice, if not more of the figure estimated by Mr. Henderson. That will carry the figure roughly to 50,00,000. Poverty and ignorance are the root causes of all blindness in India. Most of these friends thus beg. These require at least 1 per head to help them on the streets. The total

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

His Ambition.

The Governor-Designate of Bengal has expressed himself in England in the addresses and receptions given to him to wish him God-speed and bon voyage in favour of playing the game in Bengal. His qualifications for the Governorship of that province are, in Lord Reading's opinion, his knowledge of "give and take" garnered during twelve years of parliamentary life and his "prowess as a cricketer." His ambition, says the new Governor, lies in the establishing of a thoroughly good understanding between the two races in India. Let Sir F. S. Jackson make it his immediate duty to secure the repeal of the Black Ordinance the moment he arrives in Bengal and he will find that he will have taken an important initial step to conciliate public opinion in the province. But so long as the detenus are rotting in prison, he cannot expect India to be in the mood for reconciliation and co-operation. If there ought to exist, as he said before the British-Indian Union, a relationship between Indians and British based "on mutual respect, goodwill and friendliness," Sir F. S. Jackson will have to show to Indians that he views their problems from an entirely different angle than is usually associated with administrators willing to be guided by the bureaucracy.

The Joys of Irresponsibility.

The discussion in the Assembly on the Railway Budget has again brought out the irresponsible and autocratic manner in which crores of rupees can be wasted by the Railway Board. Sir Clement Hindlay is to-day in practically undisputed control of a large portion of the Central Government revenues; because however much the popular representatives in the Assembly may, in an opportunity available to them only once a year, dispute that control, the "cuts" they succeed in carrying through are, as previous experience shows, automatically restored by the Viceroy. The Railway Board can therefore afford to revel in the joys of irresponsibility. The working expenses of the railway administration continue to rise in alarming proportions. As Mr. Prakasam pointed out in his demand for a cut of two crores of rupees in the Railway Budget, out of every Rs. 100 of gross receipts Rs. 65 are spent in working expenses. These expenses have risen by 20 per cent. during the last ten years and unless a check is put on the luxurious scale of the salaries of the European employees of the Railways, they will go still higher. But so long as the short contracts system, that is, practice of obtaining raw products from England for our railways and sending them back as finished articles continues there will be no relief to the tax-payer in India.

A "Twelve-Strand Cable."

Sir Norman Walker, the representative of the British General Medical Council, has a good opinion of the opportunities provided in Bombay for the study of practical midwifery. The "limited" mission on which he was sent out first in 1922 to enquire whether such opportunities were of the requisite standard having been satisfactorily accomplished-India having come out creditably in his investigation-in his visit this year Sir Norman Walker has found it possible to get "interested" in another matter also. This is about the proposal which he finds "discussed everywhere" in India to establish an All-India Medical Council. He supports the idea strictly in his personal capacity, reminding the medical profession in India, however, that the institution of such a Council "will not lessen the ultimate responsibility of the General Council." But that is just the very point which the independent medical profession in this country must take up. How long are they to be kept in the leading strings of a body in England which presumes to dictate to them? Sir Norman says an All-India Council will be very helpful; it will be "a twelve-strand cable" and the necessity of dealing with the eight Indian Universities "by single wire" will be avoided. But we want in India a Medical Council which will function just in the same manner as the Medical Councils in Canada and Australia do, which will have the statutory right to deal with the Indian Universities and which will be free from the vexatious control of the British Medical Council. Nothing less will satisfy the independent medical profession in India.

The Right Outlook.

Mr. Kelly, Bombay's popular Police Commissioner, is going on leave. Some members of the Bombay Corporation, a body upon which Mr. Kelly has been serving with distinction, started the idea, we understand, of entertaining him to a dinner as a public appreciation of his services to the city and of the genial manner and the spirit of camaraderie with which he invests the performance of his various duties. Mr. Kelly is understood to have modestly declined to fall in with the suggestion saying that a man deserves to be given a public testimonial to his work, whether it be in the form of a social gathering in his honour or in some other way, only after his work is finished. As he was likely to return to the scene of his labours after a period of rest, he did not see why there should come to him this honour at this stage. This is the proper attitude to take and it does great honour, indeed, to an officer who has successfully tried to be a servant of the people.

A Purdah Body.

We are grateful to the Acting Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust for giving us more detailed information about the proceedings at a recent meeting of the Trustees when they sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Manager—more detailed information, we repeat, than we can gather regarding the proceedings of a body which keeps itself in purdah and chooses to disallow the presence of Press representatives at its deliberations. The Acting Secretary informs us that our statement that "the Deputy Chairman's appointment was opposed by all the Indian Trustees" is "entirely incorrect." It is to the interest of the public that it should be supplied with "entirely correct" information in regard to a public body like the Trust and we would request the Acting Secretary to be slightly more communicative and inform us who were the Indians who thought it necessary to support the creation of this "entirely" superfluous post. Is it not a quicker and more reasonable method, however, for the Trustees to come out of the Purdah and allow their meetings to be open to the Press? The step will be doubly advantageous. It will save the epistolary energy of one of its officers and it will keep the public informed about the doings of the Trustees in committee. It has a right to be so informed considering that the Trust is not a private syndicate.

SOVIET GOVT. HITS BACK.

ENCROACHMENT ON AGREEMENT TERMS.

NO LIMIT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The Soviet Note to Britain is a refutation in toto of the alleged infringements of the Agreement.

The reply points out that there have been no agreements limiting the freedom of speech and press within the borders of either Country. So to bring published and verbal utterances made within Soviet Russia into the scope of 1923 Agreement is an arbitrary extension of the limits of the Agreement.

The Note condemns the threatening tone of Britain and charges the British Government with lack of even elementary decency in International Communications.

"INFRINGEMENT OF EVEN ORDINARY DECENCY."

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Moscow.—The Soviet reply to the British Note states that there can be no question of the fact of the unsatisfactory character of relations between the Soviet and Great Britain. It cites the agreement signed by the Soviet in 1923 whereby the Soviet undertook not to support with funds or by any other means persons, bodies, or agencies whose aim was to spread discontent or foment rebellion in any part of the British Empire. The reply declares that during three and half years since the signing of the agreement, the British Government has repeatedly reproached the Soviet with alleged infringements of the Agreement.

WHOLESALE REPROACHES.

Violating the Agreement signed by Lord Curzon in 1923 whereby Britain undertook immediately to inform the Soviet of the supposed infringement of obligations and not to allow cases to accumulate without making charges the British Government preferred to make general wholesale reproaches, save in instance of the so-called "Zinovieff letter" during the general election in Britain in 1924. The "Zinovieff letter" was subsequently proved a forgery. Thus only a definite charge was based on a forged document while none of those who had misinformed the British Government were punished though the letter at one time strained Anglo-Russian relations to the uttermost.

The fact that Britain declined to accept the Russian proposals to submit to arbitration on the question of responsibility regarding Communist International organisations could only be taken as withdrawal of the accusation against the Soviet. The reply points out that there have been no Agreements limiting the freedom of speech and press within the borders of either country. To bring published and verbal utterances made within Soviet Russia into the scope of the 1923 Agreement is an arbitrary extension of the limits of the Agreement.

INFRINGEMENT OF DECENCY.

The Note characterises as delusions the constant references of the politicians and members of the British Government to the alleged omnipresence and omnipotence of the so-called Soviet agents. It deplores the unsatisfactory condition of the Anglo-Soviet relations, but believe that explanations cannot be made by means of mutual accusations in the press. It cites the speeches of Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Churchill and other British statesmen as regards Russia, refers to the attacks on the Soviet representatives in London and says that the British representatives at Moscow have never been subjected to insults of the part of the Soviet Press. It alleges that the British Government in its communications to the Soviet consciously infringes the usual International forms and customs and even elementary decency. It says that the British Government avoids the settlment of mutual claims and talks to the Soviet in a threatening tone. The Note concludes by saying that the Soviet will continue to pursue peaceloving policy which excludes all aggressiveness towards other countries and will sincerely welcome British Government, if it comes to meet it in that path.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Moscow.—The Soviet Government has handed the British Charge d'Affaires the reply to the British note to the Soviet.—Reuter.

WOOSUNG CLOSED TO SHIPPING.

SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER'S PROCLAMATION.

PREVENTION AGAINST NATIONALIST ATTACK

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Shanghai.—A Piquant situation has arisen owing to Lipaoshang, Shanghai Defence Commissioner issuing a proclamation closing Woosung from 6 in the evening to 6 in the morning, to all shipping in order to prevent a possible Nationalist attack. The Consular body has protested, although it is recognised that Lipaoshang has Prima Facie case. But it is equally recognised that Shanghai's immense shipping traffic cannot be interfered with. It is expected that a compromise will be reached, but at present, all ships violating this order are thoroughly searched by the Chinese.—Reuter.

HIGHER WAGES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Foochow.—Postal workers armed with bamboo poles guarded the entrance to Head Office and prevented public from entering it. Foreign Postal Commissioner was threatened with violence, unless he granted employees higher wages from the beginning of the year. The Commissioner under duress complied with the demand which he is submitting to the Directorate of Posts, Peking. Service is normal.—Reuter.

A SURPLUS BUDGET

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO BE REMITTED.

A DUTY ON SILVER

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 26.

The Assembly had a very tedious day to-day. With very little of practical gain the cuts were moved in a very sleepy way and there was an all-round lethargy. In fact some of the members looked quite sleepy. This attitude of fatigue is understandable and excusable but about one thing it is not possible to forgive. Without having any consideration for the large number of cuts on the agenda paper some members spoke over a far too long period and in the end they withdrew their motions. And again knowing full well that in a division they had not the ghost of a chance they pressed for divisions. In short it was a dull day full of waste and a feeling of little doing. The General Budget will be presented on Monday. No one can say what it may contain. Still I venture to make a guess or two. Of course I have no authority of any kind to making them but still I take the risk and venture a few remarks. To begin with unlike the Provincial Budgets this Budget will be a surplus Budget. Probably provincial contributions, will altogether be abolished. This must make a tremendous appeal to all the provinces. There may be a duty on silver and so on. So it might be. After all I may go wrong and I am human. That is all. About the release of the Bengal detenus, I am sure they will be certainly released. In all probability the honour of that event will be reserved for Sir F. C. Jackson immediately when he assumes his office. Then the last curtain will drop and this ugly drama will come to an end.

FRESH BURDEN, NOT RETRENCHMENT.

ELECTED MEMBERS AS GOVERNMENT HENCHMEN.

The following elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council voted with Government and helped the latter to place the Stamp Act on the Statute book, imposing a burden on the taxpayer, against the united opposition of popular representatives:—

Mr. Abdul Latif Haji H. Khan; Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad; Mr. A'lahbaksha Walad Khan; Mr. J. W. Bhurgri; Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto; Khan Bahadur Mahamad Khan Bijarani; Sirdar M. K. Biradar; Mr. G. A. Dagumiya; Mr. Gulam Haidar Shah; Khan Bahadur Jan Mahamed Khan; Mr. D. A. Janvekar; Mr. Haji Ebrahim Jitikar; Mr. Khukhro; Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri; Mr. Noor Mohamad; Mr. Syed Mohamad Kamilshah; Mr. Sheikh Abdul Aziz A Latif.

The following nominated members, of course, voted with Government:—

Mr. S. K. Bole, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar; Mr. S. C. Joshi; Mr. F. Oliveira; Mr. Syed Munavar; Dr. P. G. Salunke.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in his speech opposed the Stamp Bill but voted in the Government lobby. Dr. Ambedkar, a nominated member, did not vote.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S. FIRST DEFEAT.

ADEN BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

POPULAR REPRESENTATIVES' SUCCESS.

In the Bombay Legislative Council, on Saturday, Hon. Mr. Hotson, introduced a Bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act.

Mr. Amrilal D. Sheth moved an amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. After a heated debate in which the popular representatives strongly protested against the hurry to pass the measure at one sitting, Mr. Sheth's amendment was carried by the House, in spite of strong Government opposition.

RENT ACT AMENDING BILL PASSED.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Saturday, afternoon and took up the demands for supplementary grants for discussion. The attendance was comparatively thin.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member, proposed the following grant.

"A further additional grant of Rs. 10,000 has also had to be reappropriated from the Reserve at the disposal of the Finance Department to meet the costs and expenses of election commissions appointed for the trial of collection petitions, made under rule 32 of the Bombay Electoral Rules. These costs and expenses will eventually be recovered from the parties under the Indian Election Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920."

The second demands for grants was that Rs. 30,000 be transferred from 47 miscellaneous—Reserved to 22—General Administration—Reserved.

DEFECTIVE ELECTION SYSTEM.

Several members raised objections that the system of election was a defective one and it had got to be improved. Mr. Amritlal Sheth pointed out that the lists of the electors were very imperfectly prepared and consequently many a legitimate voter, was deprived of his right of voting.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam brought to the notice of the House that the printing of the ballot papers was extremely shabby.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, assured the House that the Government would spare no pains to improve the system. Incidentally he informed that more voters recorded their votes last year than any time before.

The Finance Member told the House that instructions had been issued to carry out the elections in the best possible manner. The Government were very anxious to see that the largest number of voters would come to the polling booths. The Finance Member further invited suggestions from Hon. Members, regarding the most suitable system of carrying out the elections.

The grant was then put to vote and declared carried.

HONORARIUM DOCTORS.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, proposed the following grant.

Since the year 1888, the principle of engaging the services of independent medical practitioners for the Bombay Hospitals which are concerned with medical teaching has been adopted to an increasing extent by Government. With the steady relinquishments of appointments in the J. J. Group and elsewhere by the officers of the Indian Medical Service, a larger number of medical practitioners has been included on the staffs of these hospitals. In addition to these, an increasing amount of work at the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals is being carried out by members of the medical profession in either a purely honorary or a part-time basis.

At the J. J. Hospital Group there are three Honorary Associate Professors who have not only clinical work in the wards but have also to prepare and deliver lectures to the students of the Grant Medical College.

Up to now no honorarium was being paid to these officers but it was represented to the Government that though these gentlemen offered their services on a purely honorary basis, it was only just they should be reimbursed for the conveyance charges which they had to incur. The charge for eight months during the current year amounts to Rs. 33,600. The sanction of the Council is requested to the grant of Rs. 45,68,000 under "32, medical-transferred," being increased by Rs. 33,600.

There was a heated discussion on the motion for sanctioning this grant.

CORPORATION RESPONSIBLE.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir observed that most of the medical men in Bombay offered their services gratis. But a couple of years ago the Bombay Corporation started giving some money to the doctors for out-of-pocket expenses. It was possible for the members of the Corporation, who were also the members of the Council, to protest against that system when it first came before the Corporation. The Honorable member pleaded that the Council had to follow the system which was introduced by the Municipal Corporation.

COMPARISON OUT OF PLACE.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai opposed the grant and while doing so remarked that the comparison between the Council and the Corporation was quite out of place. Those two institutions stood altogether on different levels and it was no use drawing analogy between them. The Corporation had got greater administrative powers within its sphere than the Council.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay-North) and Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association) opposed the sanctioning of grants.

The grant was put to vote and declared carried.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson asked a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,000 for the administration of justice. The demand was put to vote and declared carried. The cost of the administration of justice now comes to Rs. 63,40,422 for the year.

VISAPUR TANK.

A supplementary grant of a lakh of rupees was voted for the construction of the Visapur Tank project. The project was started in 1896 as a famine relief work. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 41,11,085. The expenditure incurred to the end of 1925-26 was Rs. 26,93,961 and the current year's grant is Rs. 2,35,000. The current year's grant is inadequate to enable sufficient progress being made on the work and hence the demand for supplementary grant.

The grant for Improvements on Public Health was raised by Rs. 60,578. The original grant was Rs. 5,22,000.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was granted as a grant-in-aid to the Karachi District Local Board for the restoration of communications damaged by floods.

After several other demands for supplementary grants had been carried, the House ose for lunch at 4 p.m.

Resuming the proceedings after lunch, the House took up "The bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864," for discussion. The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member moved the first reading of the bill. The following is the statement of Objects and Reasons, that forms the preamble of the bill.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Act providing for the administration of civil and criminal justice was passed in 1864, and Aden has since grown into an important commercial centre, with a population, if its dependencies are included, of 56,000. Many of its citizens have valuable trade connections with India and other parts of the world. Litigation has consequently increased and the cases now coming for trial in Aden Courts often involve intricate questions of law. The Resident's administrative work has also increased with the rapid development of the Settlement; and it is no longer possible for him adequately to discharge the judicial duties which are imposed on him by the Act of 1864.

The proposal contained in the amending Bill is to preserve the Resident's jurisdiction, as it is at present, but to afford him relief from his judicial duties by taking power to appoint a Judicial Assistant to the Resident who will be able to exercise in any case, or class of cases, referred to him, all the powers now exercised by the Resident. The intention is to appoint an experienced judicial officer to the post of Judicial Assistant, who will in future relieve the Resident of the whole, or at least, of the greater part of his civil judicial work whether original, revisional or appellate. The Judicial Assistant will exercise powers similar to those of a Joint Judge under the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869) and will ordinarily be the Court of Appeal in civil cases, and will also have the power of making references to the High Court at Bombay under section 8 of the Act.

Provision has also been made for the creation of a Bar in the Aden Courts, for the enrolment of advocates, pleaders and attorneys and for their appearance on behalf of parties in all civil and criminal proceedings in the Courts in Aden.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

The bill when it becomes law is to be called "The Aden Civil and Criminal Justice (Amendment) Act, 1927. Under Section 5, The Governor of Bombay in Council, is authorised to appoint any Assistant Resident to be Judicial Assistant to the Resident, Aden. The Judicial Assistant shall try such cases and hear such appeals and dispose of such applications for revision as the Resident may be general or special order refer ti him for disposal. The bill gives authority to the Governor to invest the Assistant Resident with powers of District Magistrate, to define the local area, and to create a Bench of Magistrates.

COMPLEXITY OF CASES.

Explaining the purpose of the bill, the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, told the House that Aden had grown into a big town since 1864 and it was high time that the antiquated law had to be modernized. The complexity of commercial cases in Aden had made it imperative to pass the new law. The speaker informed that the whole commercial community of Aden was in favour of the bill under discussion. The bill was an urgent matter and could brook no delay. The preparation of the bill had been begun several years back but it was delayed owing to some unforeseen incidents. The Hon. Home Member warned the House that if the bill was not carried, there would be delay of another five months and the people of Aden would have to suffer.

"DON'T RUSH THROUGH."

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) supporting the first reading of the bill said that the bill ought not to rush through all

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KHILAFAT CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

CALL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

The Khilafat Conference began on Saturday forenoon with recitation from the Koran.

After the Reception address was read Maulana Shaukatali informed the Conference that the President-elect being unwell, Maulana Shafidandi should temporarily preside. Maulana Abdulmajid Badayuni seconded.

Maulana Shafi briefly asked the delegates to enforce the resolutions with full vigour. Haji Haroon's printed address was read by Abdur Rahman, Editor, "A Waheed."

CALL FOR HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The address dealt with pan Islamic and Indian activites and appealed to Musulmans to be united in the policy about the Hejaz and submit to the correct policy of the Khilafat Committee. About India, the constructive programme was greatly stressed for the economic and social betterment of Muslims. It urged Hindu-Moslem unity and while Regretting Swami Shraddhanand's Murder asked the Hindus not to blame the whole community for the individual irresponsible act. It appealed to Hindus to respect the just claims of Muslims and not view their efforts as antagonistic to non-Muslim interest.

Finally it asked the Hindus to respect Indian Muslim States in the same way as the Muslims respect the integrity and honour of non-muslims Indian States. When Muslims fully sympathise with Nabha and Indore, they expect similar treatment from the Hindus and Sikhs. The Conference adjourned late in the afternoon for Sunday morning.

The Subjects Committee had a heated discussion about Hejaz and the constructive programme.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS FOR KUMBHAMELA FAIR.

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

At the last meeting of the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee in Lahore, the Chairman explained the special arrangements made to cope with the exceptionally heavy traffic expected during the Kumbha Mela at Hardwar, in the matter of running special trains, and provision of food-supplies. He said that Station Masters had already been directed to permit more coolies to enter the station platforms for the convenience of passengers.—A. P.

MARWARI MERCHANT STABBED.

ABDUCTION CASE SEQUEL ?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Hiralal Agarwala, a rich Marwari merchant, was stabbed very brutally yesterday in his office while working at the desk. Kharagbahadur Singh a Nepalee graduate, it is said, sought for an interview with a letter of introduction and while the Marwari merchant was just reading it, the Nepalee stabbed him successively in several parts of the body.

Hiralal is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. The tragedy seems to have been enacted as a sequel to the recent Nepalee girl abduction case in which the name of Hiralal was mentioned. Kharagbahadur Singh is the Secretary of the local Gurkha League and it has been conducting propaganda against such cases of abduction and sale of girls.—Free Press.

ALLEGED TURNING OUT OF MAHANT

"GURDWARA FORCIBLY TAKEN BY AKALIS."

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Urdu daily "Swarajya" of Delhi learns from its correspondent at Delhi in the Patiala State that some Akalis walked into the Gurdwara and after some hand to hand fight turned the Mahant out and thus took possession of the Gurdwara with force. State police reached the place in time to save it from being turned into a serious riot and arrested the intruders who will be prosecuted. The local Sikh gentry, it is stated, has some grievances against the Mahant and is considering the question of appointing another capable man in his place. His Highness' Government is taking necessary steps to avoid distress.

TROOPS REMAIN ON BOARD

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Shanghai.—"Megantic" with Major General Duncan and the First Bedford and Hertford and the Second Border regiments have arrived. Major General Duncan and the staff attended the military conference and inspected city defences. Troops are remaining on board pending the finding of accommodation.—Reuter.

DELICATE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

RUGBY, Feb. 25.

A situation of considerable tensity continues at Shanghai. The advanced Cantonese Nationalist forces are reported to be in contact with Sun's troops who are digging themselves in near Sungkiang. The arrival of disorganised and unofficered stragglers from Sun's army on the one hand, and of Shantug reinforcements on the other adds to the delicacy of affairs in the city. The authorities in the International Settlement have taken precautionary measures including the mobilisation of the Shanghai volunteers and the posting of troops at points along the cordon. The French concession which adjoins the Chinese City is strongly guarded and Italian and Japanese Naval vessels have landed contingents in the International Settlement.—B. O. W.

TENSE SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

FOREIGNERS OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY

RUGBY, Feb. 25.

With the troops of Sun-Chuan-Fang and Chang-Tsun-Chang, the Shanghai war lord on the one side, and the Cantonese Nationals on the other in such near proximity, the situation in Shanghai is naturally tense. The calling off of the strike has eased the situation in the city although the proclamation of the General Labour Union while implying that it has been ended in view of the continued appeal of Chinese merchants adds that the movement is not necessarily over and that the Union "will continue its efforts to attain its ideals."

INTERNATIONALS OBSERVE NEUTRALITY.

In the course of a party strife of which that region has been the scene, the authorities of the International Settlement have scrupulously abstained from favouring any of the conflicting parties involved and despite the difficulties of the situation they are maintaining strict neutrality imposed upon them by the State of affairs thus established. Interested diplomatic representatives are thus warranted in expecting the observance by the Chinese authorities of the same rule of conduct and they look to the heads of the armies involved to take all measures necessary to avoid incidents which would constrain the foreign authorities themselves to take measures indispensable for insuring the safety of persons and property of their nationals."

A similar declaration is being made regarding the French Concession at Shanghai.—B. O. W.

BOMBARDMENT OF SHANGHAI

FRENCH PROTEST PRESENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Peking.—The French Legation has presented a strong protest to the Chinese Foreign Office as regards the bombardment of Shanghai, reserving the right to claim compensation for any damage inflicted.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TUGBOATS IN CANTONESE USE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Hankow.—Three American motor vessels, Japanese lighter tugboats and many smaller crafts were commandeered by the Cantonese near Shasi on February 17th. Flags were removed and Southern ensign was hoisted. Two of the motorships were subsequently released. The remainder are being used for the transport of troops on Upper Yangtse.—Reuter.

PLANNING TO ENVELOP CHENGCHOW?

CHANG TSO LIN'S TROOPS CROSS THE YELLOW RIVER.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Peking.—Chang Tso Lin's troops continue to cross the Yellow river between Fingkiu and Menghsien and are apparently planning to envelope Chengchow.—Reuter.

TWO MORE DESTROYERS LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, February 26.

Hong-Kong.—The American destroyer "Pruitt" and the Italian destroyer "Muggia" have left for Shanghai.—Reuter.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO GOVERNOR'S CALL

WORKMEN'S FANCY FEAT OPENED

COOPERATION OF GOVT., CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The workmen employed in different industrial houses in Bombay flocked in thousands to the Damodar Thakersey Hall Grounds Parel, on Sunday evening when Sir Leslie Wilson laid open the Workmen's fancy fete organised under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund in aid of the Fund. The Governor who accompanied by Lady Wilson arrived at 6 p.m. was received by Mrs. Kanga, Dr. Choksey and other and was led to the dais specially and artistically erected for the purpose.

UNIQUE FUNCTION.

Mrs. Kanga then, according a hearty welcome to the distinguished guests said:—

I have the greatest pleasure in according to your Excellency and Lady Wilson a hearty welcome on behalf of my Committee at this evening's unique function. I use the word "unique" advisedly, for I am not aware of any previous gathering consisting, as to-day's great gathering consists, mainly of mill-agents, their officers and staff on the one hand and the mill-operatives on the other. I fervently hope that this gathering may prove a harbinger of that friendly co-operation between the Government and the Public as also between Capital and Labour on which so much of the happiness and prosperity of Bombay depends. I am confident that your Excellency will agree with me when I say that the magnificent response made by the mill-operatives of Bombay to the appeal made by me and my Committee for contribution towards your Excellency's Hospital Fund is very creditable. That they should have, along with the Mill staff, contributed the splendid sum of nearly Rs. 35,000 (out of nearly Rs. 58,500 secured by my Committee) to the great humanitarian scheme with which your Excellency's name will be ever associated simply shows that these poor workers can be generous and self-sacrificing where a good cause is concerned.

With your Excellency's permission, I should like to pay a special tribute of praise to the mill-jobbers who showed an intelligent appreciation of the great need of Hospital expansion in Bombay, and who brought home to the operatives working under them the duty of contributing their humble mites towards the Fund.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

The mill employees desire that some responsible representative of theirs be nominated by Government as a member of the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals Visiting Committee and that arrangements be made to admit, in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, all cases of accidents occurring in mills. I commend these proposals to your Excellency's sympathetics consideration.

I cannot let this opportunity go without expressing my Committee's thanks to certain Institutions and individuals whose invaluable assistance and co-operation contributed not a little to the success of the humble efforts put forth by my Committee.

SYMPATHISERS THANKED.

My Committee is indebted to the Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association, Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., the staffs and workmen of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, The Bombay Telephone Company, the Central Bank and the Bombay Stationery Mart, and the British India Press and others as well as to several Masonic Lodges and Chapters for their generous contributions through my Committee.

I cannot adequately thank Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, and Mr. Devji Damodar for the very great assistance they rendered me in securing from the cloth merchants of Bombay no less than Rs. 15,000 upto the middle of January, since when Sir Ness. Wadia has taken upon himself this work, and I trust that the very great influence he has over cloth merchants will enable him to collect a very big amount. I also take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Mill Agents who allowed us free access to their mills. I requested the Mill Owners' Association to nominate a representative on my Committee, and they appointed Mr. S. D. Saklatvala to whom we are very grateful for his invaluable advice and guidance. I should also like to thank Mr. Maloney, the energetic and courteous Secretary of the Mill Owners' Association who gave us all the help we required.

Let me, in conclusion, again thank your Excellency and Lady Wilson, on behalf of my Committee and myself, for making it convenient despite your manifold engagements, to be present here this evening.

I now request your Excellency to present the Souvenir to Mr. Kadam who represents the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal and to declare this Fete open.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the Fete open said:—

"Mrs. Kanga, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Lady Wilson and I are delighted to be here [illegible] this Fete open, and while I shall, with pleasure, do so, this was not the main object of our visit. I welcomed the opportunity afforded me by the holding of this Fete to come here, in the centre of the mill area, to tell the mill operatives how grateful I personally am to them for their splendid assistance to the Hospital Fund which bears my name. It is true, as Mrs. Kanga has said, that this is a unique gathering, and I very fervently echo her hope that it may prove of real use in bringing into closer co-operation Capital and Labour, Government and the Public, Mill Owners, Mill Agents and Mill Hands, so that all can work better together for the benefit and prosperty of an classes, and for the welfare of this great City of Bombay.

I find it, indeed, difficult to say all I would wish to about the response of the mill operatives to the appeal made to them on behalf of the Fund. That they, with the Mill staffs, should have contributed a sum of no less than Rs. 35,000 out of their wages is, to my mind, a remarkable proof of the fact that the workers are good friends to the workers, and that they do appreciate, and are only too ready to help, any movement which they know is in the real interest of themselves and of those near and dear to them.

There is one lesson which the action of the mill operatives in this connection has brought home to those connected with the Hospital Fund, and it is that the operatives have recognised the immense value of the Hospitals in Bombay to themselves and to their families, and have appreciated the efforts being made to improve the Hospital system in the City. Many of the contributors to this most generous donation have made, on their behalf, sound and reasonable suggestions for the better care of the patients. I warmly welcome the suggestion that one of their number should be nominated by Government as a member of the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals Visiting Committee, and Government is fully prepared to accede to this request, and will take early steps to appoint such a representative. I am not in a position to make any promise as regards the proposal that all cases of accidents occurring in the Mills should be treated at the King Edward VII Hospital, as this is no business of Government, but one for the Municipality; but I will certainly convey to the Corporation this wish expressed by the mill operatives, and I feel sure that it will receive every possible consideration.

His Excellency then presented the gold medal to Mr. Kadam.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mrs. Partapgir Narsingirji then proposing a vote of thanks said:—

I need hardly tell you, that this happy and unique event of the Head of our administration, meeting in person the working classes, augurs quite a new and hopeful era, in the history of the Bombay Mill Industry. The prompt and magnificent response, which the mill-hands have given to the appeal for Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, has evidently, struck a chord of gratitude and admiration in the heart of every citizen of the City, and it is but a fitting recognition of the co-operation and the sympathy of the mill workers, that the Father and Founder of the Hospital's Fund, should desire to greet the mill operatives personally, in such a cordial manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen in all our endeavours to promote the welfare of the massess in all our anxiety to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and the diseased the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson have always been our strength and our inspiration.

But for the constant initiative and encouragement of His Excellency, the great task of collecting lakhs of rupees for our needy and unprovided Hospitals, could never have been pushed to any appreciable extent without the earnest guidance and help of Lady Wilson, the Baby Week Committee could hardly have made such a headway, in their noble and humanitarian mission.

I will only add—and I am sure I am only expressing the innermost sentiment of all of you present here—that Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, have both lived up to the noblest traditions of their race; and by their courtesy and affability have won, in the hearts of the people of Bombay, a place, which it is the lot of very few Administrators to win. I do not at all exaggerate, I hope, when I say that they both have fully deserved not only our genuine esteem and admiration but also our profound affection and kind regards.

On your behalf, therefore, I earnestly thank Their Excellencies, for the trouble they have taken to-day and wish them all the blessings which providence can bestow on them. I trust you all, will carry with applause the vote of thanks which I have moved.

The vote of thanks was carried amidst applause.

The Governor was then garlanded. His Excellency paid a visit to the different stalls in the compound.

All the speeches were broadcasted by means of loud speakers.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is the amount subscribed to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund through the Ladies Committee:—

Mill operatives and staffs Rs. 32,493|14,

Morarji Goculdas and Co., Rs. 500, G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel and Matunga. Rs. 2,066|0|6, Staff of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Rs. 786, Cloth Merchants about Rs. 15,000, The Native Stock and Share Brokers Association Rs. 2,500, Firms and Companies Rs. 1,352|14|9, Masonic Lodges and Chapters Rs. 1,139, Pearl Merchants Association Rs. 500, Printing Presses Rs. 264|5|3, The Central Bank Staff Rs. 100, Interest on current account Rs. [illegible]

VAZIR ALI BEATS RECORD

M. C. C. PLAY OUT TIME

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

PATIALA, Feb. 27.

The M.C.C. finished their cricket programme here to-day when they drew with the Patiala Eleven. The Maharajah of Patiala applied closure to the Home innings at 303 for 5, Vazir Ali's score being 149. The visitors lost three wickets for 33, Sandham being caught at wicket for 15, and Brown in the slips for 14. Wyatt and Tate however made a good recovery the former scoring 67 and the latter 65. Earle coming after them helped to advance the score to 249 but at 250, nine wickets had fallen. The last pair however played out time, the final score being 252 for nine wickets.

It was M. C. C's last appearance on the Cricket field in course of their present tour, when they continued their match against Patiala this morning. The day was quite as hot as yesterday and another big crowd watched the day's, proceedings with keen interest.

Wazir Ali (119) and Tarrant (56) who were in possession overnight proceeded cautiously against Tate and Mercer. The objective of the Mohomedan player being apparentty to set up a further record by beating all previous scores against the M. C. C. Brown who gave twelve byes in Mercer's first over appeared to be off colour, for although standing back in a line with the four slips he dropped Tarrant soon afterwards, off Tate's bowling. Presently, however, Mercer made amends by setting the ex-middlesex player out leg before wicket for a polished 68, out of 171 put on for the third wicket. This is incidentally the best partnership against the Tourists in all their matches. Tarrant played in his usual effortless style. His chief hits were six fours. Wazir Ali who then wanted his runs to equal Deodhar's score of 148 against the M. C. C. at Bombay was joined by Wilfred Rhodes and the bowling was played in the hands of Boyes and Astill. With two powerful Drives through the covers off the left hander Vazir Just beat Deodhar's score, but he was not to touch Naidus record of 153, at Bombay, for what would have been a brilliant straight drive to the screen was intercepted by Boyes, off his own bowling, to terminate a great innings, marked by almost stoical defence and determination.

Vadir received a fitting reception on his return to the Pavilion after occupying the wicket nearly four hours and half. He hit 17 fours, whereas Deodhar had hit 24 fours and a six and Naidu 11 sixes and 14 fours.

His Highness helped himself to a terrific straight drive to the boundary and a single and then applied closure at half past twelve, leaving the M. C. C. three hours and half for play.

PATIALA SCORE.

Wazir Ali c. & b. Bays	...	149
Leyland c. Brown b. Tate	...	31
Vishwanath c. b. Tate	...	0
Tarrant l. b. w. Mercer	...	68
Rhodes, not out	...	13
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala, not out		5
Extras	...	37
Total (for 4 wikets.)		303.—A. P.

VAZIR ALI'S RECORD

SATURDAY'S GAME

PATIALA, Feb. 26.

The M.C.C. team to-day began their last match of their Indian tour, two-day fixture, against Patiala.

The M.C.C.'s last match of their Indian tour began at Patiala on Saturday against an eleven captained by the Maharajah of Patiala. The latter played first on a batsman's wicket and compiled the very good score of 217 for 2 wickets after playing the whole day.

Wazir Ali scored a century and has thus set up a new record having scored two centuries against the tourists in consecutive innings. Tarrant played a useful innings of 53 not out.

The match will be continued on Sunday.

PATIALA TEAM.

The Maharajah of Patiala.
Col. Mistri,
Tarrant,
Rhodes,
Dolphin,
Leyland,
Capt. Jogindra Singh,
Wazir Ali,
Nazir Ali,
Dr. Vishwanath,
Hassanshah,

DETAILS OF GAME.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala who captained the eleven had at his command perhaps the strongest side that has hitherto opposed the M.C.C. in the course of the tour. This was at once emphasised when on winning the toss from Constable (Gilligan again stood down out account of indisposition). His Highness' team began batting with Wazir Ali and Leyland. These two were opposed by Mercer and Tate till score had reached 30 at which point the England bowler was taken off in favour of Astill. The pitch, however, was playing so true that the best of balls could be watched on to the bat and Wazir fresh after his unbeaten century at Delhi utilised his experience of the M. C. C. attack to score almost twice as fast as the Yorkshire player. The two were abreast of each other till Tate was taken off and thereafter Leyland was more quiet against the tricky offspinners of Astill who varied his pace and length with such skill that the left-hander could only exploit his lovely cover drive at the risk of being stumped. He did convert several excellent balls into half volleys to put the Leicestershire bowler away through covers to boundary, but superior fielding and throwing in by Boyse and Earle not only saved many runs but on at least one occasion all but ran the Englishmen out by several feet.

A CONFIDENT GAME.

Faultless play during the first hour produced 71 runs of which Wazir had 44 and 8 runs later the Jullundur player reached his fifty amid cheers after being 70 minutes at crease. The game had so far proceeded entirely in favour of the batsmen neither having given the semblance of a chance (barring confident appeal for catch at wicket against Wazir Ali which was unsuccessful). but then Tate returning to bowl in place of Mercer captured two wickets with successive balls appeared to bring the M. C. C. on the top. This, however, was ordained not to be, the advantage only proving to be momentary.

TARRANT-WAZIR PARTNERSHIP.

Leyland was snapped up by Brown at the wicket for a valuable 31 out of 88 on the Board and Vishvanath immediately on stepping in allowed a straight ball to swerve on to his boot. Tarrant not only did the thing that was immediately required of him, namely deprive Tate of a hat trick, but settled down to establish another productive partnership with Vazir Ali which beat the first wicket stand both in point of yield and display.

At lunch interval the total was 92 for 2 wickets Wazir having 56 to his account, but on resuming, the batsman took a long time to get their eye in again and the tight runs required to bring the first century on the board were not knocked off till after the game had lasted further 30 minutes. It was Tarrant. who secured the more freely. It was only the century feeling which was restricting Wazir Ali's scoring strokes to the obviously inocuous ball, for he was still putting full weight of his arm behind the bat and it was only the extra ounce of power that saved him from being caught at point by Astill when he wanted 9 runs for his century. It was a very hard catch which Astill failed to hold in spite of getting both his hands to it. Constable had a turn with the ball for a few overs before tea interval, but he gave many easy runs through the gully and to fine leg and when second recess was taken the total had reached 179, Vazir Ali 95, Tarrant 45.

WAZIR ALI SCORES CENTURY.

Five singles cautiously scored then gave Wazir Ali his second consecutive century against the tourists in 3 hours and a half, an effort which was characterised by superlative defence and determination. It was a performance which was more creditable than his 113 at Delhi for unlike on that occasion his hundred which included 11 fours was made against the best bowlers on the M.C.C. side. Tarrant next brought his individual fifty on the board after batting for just over two hours and the second century was telegraphed immediately afterwards. Wazir Ali's contribution to this total being 109. The time was reached following a few more minutes' play when Wazir Ali was second time unbeaten, after the whole day's play his score being 119.

At Saturday's meeting of the newly-constituted Patna City Municipality Babu Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma was elected Chairman securing 28 votes against 6 polled by Mr. Syed Mahamed., the rival candidate. Babu Hari Prashad and Babu Bhagwat Prashad were elected vice-chair-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BUDGET.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir Basil Blackett will introduce the Budget of the Government of India in the Indian Legislative Assembly at 5.30 p.m. to-day. A special Supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle," in this connection, will be published this evening.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS MUDDLE.

MISCALCULATION OF COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION WITHHELD FROM PUBLIC.

We published yesterday a summary of Mr. Manu Subedar's Minority Report on the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Development Department. After pointing out that the cumulative effect of the errors of the Department increased the cost of construction of the chawls, he writes:

Mr. R. D. Bell, writing on 17th February, 1926, said about the housing scheme:

"The total expenditure incurred by the Department to end of the current financial year including payment of interest charges will approximately be as follows:

Industrial Housing Rs. 428 lakhs."

Taking the number of erected at 16,544 the total cost of 50,000 tenements on this basis would be Rs. 12,93,50,000 as against Rs. 5,50,000. The cost per tenement has, therefore, been as follows:

Original on the 3rd August, 1920, Rs. 1,100.

Actual on the 17th February, 1926, Rs. 2,587.

The Department must have been aware before they ever started on the construction that the cost was going to be high. According to a note by Mr. Harvey, the original estimates were apparently based on a model which had cost Rs. 1,27,150 for a chawl of 80 rooms. Besides this, there was the cost of land. Therefore, the increase from five crores to at least nine crores if not 12 1|2 was known to Government, but was never indicated at any place or in any of the reports published by the Department.

Mr. Bell, writing further, in his note dated 17th February, 1926, said:

"The capital account remains, however, at 3 1|2 crores since the interest charges up-to-date have been written off against receipts from the town duty on raw cotton."

Why this should have been written off down and the method for securing rents, from the town duty, i.e., the cotton cess, has not been stated. The cotton cess was instituted to meet losses which may be incurred on the housing scheme. The losses in ordinary parlance are revenue deficits. Interest during construction is clearly an item, which must fall on the capital. The report of the Audit Officer of the Development Scheme as well as the general audit report of the Bombay Presidency have been asked for by me and the Department has been reminded several times about this request. I am told that the Audit Officer of the Development Scheme has made no report of any kind, but has only prepared the Capital and Revenue Accounts, which were made available to members of the Committee. I was ultimately given the general audit reports of the Bombay Presidency, but these reports contain references on only one of two isolated issues about the Development Department expenditure. With regard to the reports of the Auditor on the Development Department, I was told that no such reports existed. I cannot think that any auditor would permit the writing down of the interest during construction from cotton cess, which was intended to be a subsidy to the poor man, to make up the difference between what he can afford and the more healthy housing which is conceived by the community to be the minimum standard of existence. The cotton duty was not meant for covering up departmental extravagance and increased cost.

UNDULY HEAVY BURDEN.

An expenditure of Rs. 60,00,000 has been incurred on the housing scheme apart from outlay on land and actual construction of chawls. If 5 per cent. is allowed as reasonable overhead charges on these outlays, it would account for a sum of Rs. 14,10,000 leaving a sum of Rs. 45,90,000, i.e., about Rs. 277.5 per tenement which has been expended. The need for this expenditure has not been clearly shown and much of it was due to the selection of the sites, because, if sites had been selected where drainage and water supply provided by the Municipality was available, a large bulk of the expenditure need not have been incurred. The heaviest items accounting for this expenditure need not have been incurred the footpaths and lighting, pavement round chawls, storm water drains and water supply.

Taking the difference between the outlay of 342 lakhs and 428 lakhs the total outlay including interest, i.e., a sum of Rs. 86 lakhs or about Rs. 516 per tenement is accounted for by interest, sinking fund and similar charges during construction. This also is an unduly heavy burden and could have been avoided if the type of building chosen was not that of cement and if the total requirements had not been miscalculated and if the progress of buildings were adjusted to the actual demand.

If the need for all these charges, which account for the increase of cost and therefore the increased economic rent, which must be either secured from tenants or made good from the tax-payers, was there, it is surprising that it was never definitely stated. I do not know whether the Government clearly realised that some of these charges would be incurred. In the original estimate as it was put forward at the time the City of Bombay Improvement Trust (Cotton Cess Duty) Bill was introduced, no mention was made of any of these items. Had it been then given out that a tenement was then estimated to cost Rs. 2,000 and had it been known that it might actually cost as much as Rs. 2,587 those who were aware of the resources of the working classes would have immediately called halt and would have given it as their emphatic opinion that such a tenement was going to be too costly to be useful and in order to get it occupied at all by the working classes, the subsidy from the general taxpayer would have to be very much greater than what was indicated by Government.

There was public apprehension that the cost was going up and there was an outcry that there was waste, if not corruption. The Governor of Bombay in his inauguration speech on the 6th of December thought it necessary to give an assurance in the following words:

"They are being provided moreover at a price which closely approximates the estimates made by the Directorate no less than two years ago, and we are confident that their bulk production is going to reduce costs very considerably."

This assurance was repeated in the departmental report for the period ending 31st March 1923:—

"It is likely, however, that further reductions will be effected in future and that the average cost per tenement over the scheme will be reasonable."

A LOSS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.

It would have been much more straightforward if the Government had said what was the original estimate and what was going to be the cost. I venture to think that they did not know. The tax-payer of Bombay has a right to ask why Government launched out on the scheme on this scale under these conditions of uncertainty and why when they discovered that the cost per tenement was becoming very heavy and that, therefore, the possibility of letting out tenements at economic rents was becoming more remote, why they did not make these matters public, why they did not slacken their activities and take the Council further into their confidence? As against Rs. 1,100 originally estimated the Government knew that for land they were putting out something like Rs. 326.7 per tenement. They further knew that the basic cost of construction was over Rs. 1,590 (vide note No. W-I-2904 dated 10th May from the Superintending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle). This gives the figure of Rs. 1,916.7 per tenement exclusive of lighting and all other extras. This must have been known to Government before a single chawl was built. There is no doubt that the Government could have saved a large amount of public money by reducing their programme at an earlier date than when they did. Further they reduced their programme not because of the cost, but because of the impossibility of finding tenants as will be seen from the table given in paragraph 72 of vacancies in the chawls. This could have been foreseen, because after all there is a very severe limitation to the amount of outlay on rent which the tenants, who were expected to occupy these tenements, could make from their income.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND'

(Continued from page 6.)

burden on account of the blind [illegible] mounts up to the terrible figure of 1 crore. (10,00,000.)

The Blind Relief Association really deserves well of the world in thus inaugurating a scheme which may prove the first step in the solution of that most pressing of India's problem, our beggars.

When the Happy Home will be started as it is bound to be one of these days, when the great Lord in His grace ordains it, the flood gates of light shall be thrown open not only to our blind, but even to the sighted, who will see atonce, that if handicapped as the blind are they can find health and happiness in industry, there is [illegible] to prevent the other defectives and much less so our able bodied beggars.

May the great Lord in His divine mercy be so pleased as to graciously instil into very human heart a love for our blind and all our defectives so as to induce us to teach them that in His great world and in His great wisdom there is ample provision for the sound and the sighted as also for the blind and other defectives to fulfil their mission in this world.

All help and donation intended for the Happy Home for the Blind may be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, at Tardeo, Bombay, 7.

A general meeting of Communists Socialists, Trade Unionists and labour organisers will be held in Delhi in March. Mr. Saklatvala is expected to attend the meeting.—A. P.

AUTHORITIES UNREASONABLE.

WORKERS FIGHTING FOR JUST CAUSE.

APPEAL TO TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Over the signature of Messrs. Chandikaprasad, Chairman and N. M. Joshi General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, an appeal has been issued for moral and financial support to the strikers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in order that they may win in their struggle. The signatories of the appeal say that the Bengal Nagpur Railway is a state owned Railway line with a total mileage of about 2,000 and having about 60,000 employees. The Railway is being managed by a Company whose directions are in England and who are represented in India by an Agent, superior officers and upper staff mostly consisting of European and Anglo-Indians numbering about 900 ad with salaries ranging from 250 to Rs. 4,000 per month. The Indian workers are organised into a union called the Indian Labour Union with its headquarters at Kharagpur.

After narrating the condition of the workers both skilled and unskilled of both sexes, and the causes for this strike, the signatories proceed: "We regret to state that the European and Anglo-Indian staff are assisting the Railway authorities against their Indian comrades and are thus giving a racial aspect to the working-class struggle. We are convinced that the attitude of the Railway authorities is unreasonable in refusing even an inquiry or settlement by arbitration, and it is clear to us that they are bent upon breaking the strike by means of intimidation and repression with the assistance of the Magistracy and police. On the other hand we are equally convinced that the authorities of the Union have shown admirable spirit of patience and readiness to come to a settlement. We feel that the workers are fighting for a just cause and we wish them success.

In the name of the All-India Trade Union Congress we appeal to the Trade Union movement and to the general public in India, to the Trade Union movement in Great Britain and to the International Trade Union movements to give generously their moral and financial support to our Congress on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and thus help them to win success in their just struggle.

Communications and the money remittances should be addressed to Mr. V. V. Giri, President Indian Labour Union Kharagpur."

RAIPUR STAFF STOP WORK.

CITIZENS' SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY.

RAIPUR, Feb. 26.

Mr. Mukundulall Sircar wires:

At well attended meeting of the Raipur staff held this evening under the presidency Dr. M. G. Joshi the whole staff declared complete suspension of work. Immediately Messrs. Giri and Mukundulall met men of leading and light of Raipur City who assured every sympathy and support to the men in Distress. Messrs. Giri and Sircar advised the men to be peaceful, and before the meeting closed a branch of the Union was formed.

"SITUATION APPRECIABLY BRIGHTER."

MORE STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The general situation to-day is appreciably brighter, says the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway in a communique this evening. He adds that ninety per cent. of the men at Chakradharpore returned to work this morning and conditions there are normal. In the colliery area pilots from Bhajudih have resumed to the extent of fifty per cent. of the normal and limited supplies are being made to the collieries for loco coal, both for home line and other railways and shipment of bunkering at Calcutta. Mail and passenger trains again show improvement in running. There has been further improvement in attendance at Kharagpur workshops and there are indications that many of the Nagpur workshops staffs are making up their minds to return.—A. P.

PROTEST FROM CALCUTTA.

APPOITMENT OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE URGED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

In connection with the B. N. Railway strike the Calcutta Iron Merchants Association has passed a resolution protesting against the attitude of the Agent and the Managing Director of the B. N. Railway and requesting the Agent to take immediate steps to settle the strike by appointing an impartial committee of enquiry.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, drawing his attention to the hardship and inconvenience of merchants and the general public owing to dislocation of traffic and urging the appointment of a committee of enquiry which would immediately terminate the strike.

The Bengal Trade Unions Federation today passed a resolution requesting labour unions in Bengal to send contribution to the fund in aid of the B. N. Railway strikers.—A. P.

REPLY TO GOVT. STATEMENTS.

THE WORKERS' SIDE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Mr. Ramlingam, Vice-President, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, has issued a statement in reply to that made by Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly and the Hon. Mr. Moberley in the Bengal Council. Mr. Ramlingam says that the official version was that the crowd took possession of the station yard, drove the traffic staff from the yard and attacked west cabin. The men's version is that they went there declaring strike, persuaded the traffic men in the yard at the station and also at cabins to join them and waited on the platform to intimate the running staff of 8 up train which was due at that time. The traffic staff certainly must have gone out of work and some of them, perhaps, gave the officers lame excuse that they were afraid of the crowd.

ABSURD ALLEGATIONS.

This does not constitute any fact of violence on the part of the men and the allegations of driving away the traffic staff taking possession of the station yard and attacking the cabins are absurd. Referring to the work of the auxiliary force Mr. Ramlingam says "the workmen are not certain of the presence of the District Magistrate and did not hear any order of his to the crowd to leave the platform. They only say that they waited on the platform for the train and their officers came and attacked them. As it was time for 8 up to steam into the yard one officer was scrambling up to save himself, but was assaulted with a bayonet by another officer. The men seeing this laid themsleves down on the track so that the train might stop. Even Government admits that stone throwing began after the yard was cleared.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

As regards the shooting affair, Government say that the police guard at level crossing was stoned. The police fired two shots and one man was founded and the auxiliary force never fired any shots. The Workmen's Association say that two members of the auxiliary force stood at either end of the level crossing gate and began whipping and bayonettng indiseriminately all persons passing between them.

The sight of this renraged town men who happened to go station-wards to know what was going on and they began to throw stones at these assaulters, whenever and wherever police might have fired. The persons shot allege that they were fired at by the auxiliary force men.—A. P.

INTIMIDATION OF WORKERS

SECTION 144 AGAINST PEACE PREACHERS.

RAIPUR, Feb. 26.

Mr. Mukundlal Sircar wires:

Messrs. Giri and Mukundlal arrived in Raipur last night and will address a meeting this evening. Nagpur Fast Passenger reached here this monrning at 6-30 though she was due last night at 11-30. Mr. Giri sent to-day the following telegram to the Bihar Governor, Hasan Imam, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Alexander Muddiman and members of the Assembly: "Information received from Adra, Bhojudih, Mahuda, Chakradharpur, Jharsuguda shows that much intimidation is practised there. Section 144 is still issued on every responsible member of the Union Council, including myself, thus exasperating the workers, and prohibiting us to preach maintenance of peace. The Government alone shall be responsible if such things are not immediately stopped and if violence occurs."

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway in this evening's communication on the strike situation states that the situation remains unchanged except that the staff at Amda, Monharpur and Sini have resumed duty. A better standard of punctuality is being maintained on the sections attached to Kharagpur in the Chakradharpur district which is the main source of supply of raw materials for the iron and steel works. Full service of goods trains were run yesterday. At the Kharagpur Workshops an increased number of workmen is working but the intimidation continues to keep away willing workers.—A. P.

A DIARY OF STRIKE SITUATION

A Bulletin dated Kharagpur February 22nd, by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union, Kharagpur gives a general summary of the strike on the B. N. Railway line as under:—

Situation satisfactory, strike spreading rapidly. Exemplary behaviour of strikers.

STRIKE DIARY.

11th night Khargpur workmen declared strike.

12th Kharagpur Branch ratified. Santragachi, Tata, Shalimar, Bhadrak. Khurda and certain stations Howrah and Kharagpur sections down tooled in sympathy.

13th Tatanagar resumed.

14th Bhadrak, Khurda resumed. Khurda Secretary forcibly confined to his house. Central Council met in the night.

15th Central ratified strike. Tata struck again. Anxieties in the Assembly.

16th no change in the situation. Union mandate sent all over the line. Anxiety

P. P. A.
Sir George Rainey, Member of the Governor-General's Council vice Sir Charles Innes, retiring.

P. P. A.
Hon. Sir Charles Innes.

members put questions in Delhi. Asked Government for information delay.

17th Nagpur joined strike. Managing Director Sir T. R. Wynne induced Tatanagar men to resume work.

18th Midnapre, Cossye, Gondia declared strike. Situation discussed in Assembly, Delhi.

19th Adra, Bhojudih, Bilaspur, Chakradharpur, Jharsuguda joined strike.

20th Nainpur declared strike. Tatanagar rejoined strike.

21st no change. All Branches report strikers are increasing in numbers holding on firm and peaceful.

SYMPATHY FROM "COMRADES."

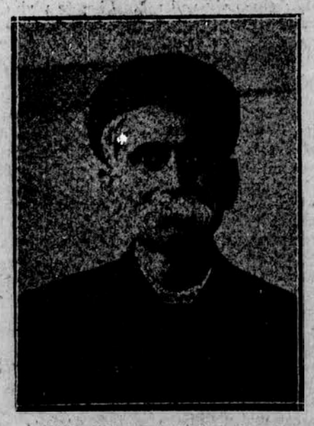
Resolutions of sympathy have been passed by the following Labour Associations:—E. B. Railway, Indian Employees' Association. S. I. Railway Employees Association. B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association. G. I. P. Railway Employees' Association. Jamshedpur Labour Association. Postal and R. M. S. Union. Bengal Trade Union Federation.

BURDEN OF RS. 12,000 ON 500 CITIZENS.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX IN PATUAKHALI.

PATUAKHALI, Feb. 26.

To meet the cost of the extra police posted at Patuakhali, a punitive police tax of over Rs. 12,000 has been imposed on some 500



Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind; Bombay.

Hindu citizens residing within Patuakhali Municipality. The persons affected have petitioned the Governor to stay the realisation of the tax till a revision of the present appointment is made. A batch of 13 Satyagrahis arrived at Patuakhali yesterday from Cawnpore.—A. P.

MR. SHASTRI TO RESIGN ASSEMBLY SEAT?

DELHI, Feb. 26.

It is understood that if Mr. Shastri resigns his seat on the Assembly his place may go to Sir Momanji Dalal who held a nominated seat in the last two Assemblies.—A.P.

BHARAT JEWELLERY CASE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day resumed the hearing of the Baaratpur jewellerry case of alleged theft against the second accused Baksi. A. Jones who had been convicted in this case on his own confession gave evidence corroborating the prosecution case. Baksi pleaded not guilty. The hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Following the arrest of a Bengali Hindu clerk under the Criminal Law Amendment Act late last night, the Calcutta police special branch carried out house searches in the Bhowanipur in the Southern quarter of the city and are said to have seized some newspaper cutting and letters. No arrests were

RESOLUTIONS IN MYSORE COUNCIL.

DEMAND OF GREATER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

BANGALORE, Feb. 26.

Seven non-official resolutions were discussed in the Mysore Legislative Council to-day, four of which related to the demand for greater educational facilities in rural areas. By way of reply, Government drew attention to the action already taken, and emphasised the need for fuller co-operation by local bodies both in regard to administration and financing of the educational institutions within their areas.

Mr. Mathan, Inspector-General of Education, stated that the experiment of adult education was being tried in certain areas with the object of enabling illiterate labourers and others to learn to read and write. The resolutions were withdrawn on Government's assurance that greater attention would be paid to the question of provision of greater educational facilities in rural areas.

GOVT'S PROGRAMME OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT'S

In a statement laid on the table in reply to a question in the Mysore Legislative Council regarding the work of the newly-created District Economic Superintendents, it is stated that Government have classified the programme of rural development into seven different sections, including education, industries, commerce, agriculture, co-operation and sericulture. The work in the Industrial Section consists of encouraging cottage industries, hand-spinning, demonstration in weaving by fly-shuttle looms and introduction and popularising of the charka.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT FIRST DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

the three stages during the course of one Session: The original Act was in existence for over sixty years ever since 1864 and the delay of a few months would not matter much. The speaker had no objection against the bill being read for the first time but his only submission was that it should be referred to the Select Committee for a thorough investigation.

THE WHOLE ACT ANTIQUATED.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth (Ahmedabad District) opposed the first reading of the bill. He said the whole Act of 1864 was antiquated and shood in need of modernization. The speaker criticised the clause 29 and pointed out that, under that clause, complete power of administration had been vested in the hands of the Resident. Mr. Sheth was against making judicial power a handmaid of the Executive. Concluding the speaker said he would not oppose the first reading but surely he would move an amendment for the reference of the bill to the Select Committee after it had gone through the first reading.

GIVE JUSTICE.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji supported the first reading of the bill. He regretted that the House had shown very little consideration for Aden in the past. It was really strange that the House had not a member for Aden. Continuing the speaker said he was grateful to the Government for having brought that bill. The people of Aden, he said, wanted justice and it was the duty of the House to give it. He could relate the grievances of the Adenese as he was himself a merchant dealing with Aden.

Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad supported the first reading of the bill and joined with Mr. Hooseinbhoy in asking the House to pass the bill without reference to the Select Committee.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) supported the first reading and asked that the bill be referred to the Select Committee for proper consideration. He criticised certain clauses of the bill and argued that, in case of capital punishment, the accused should be legally allowed to appeal to the High Court.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay North) sounded a note of warning and said that the bill should not be passed post haste through all the stages.

A CORRUPT INSTITUTION.

Mr. K. S. Firodea (Ahmednagar District) requested the House not to pass the important measure in a hurry. Exposing the several defects of the proposed bill, he said that the bill provided the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner but it did not specifically lay down the necessary qualifications of that officer. He also held that, in case of capital punishment, the accused should be entitled to appeal to the High Court in person. Mere confirmation of the High Court was of no avail. Referring to the creation of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, the speaker opined that the very institution of Honorary Magistrates was a corrupt one. It served no useful purpose.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) was in favour of the bill being referred to Select Committee.

DON'T GIVE OVERDOSE.

In reply to the debate, the Hon. Home Member gave assurance to the House that the Government were ready to amend the bill at any time, even after its passing, it was necessary to do so. Continuing he informed that the position of Aden was precarious and the sooner the bill became law the better it was for the commercial classes of Aden. He humorously remarked that it was no use giving an overdose to the patient. Only as much should be given as could be assimilated by the patient. He asked the House to proceed slowly. He argued that the bill was before the members for a long time. It was published in the Gazette in December last. The speaker further contended that they could not rely on one judicial officer only. If one man fell sick, some other man must be ready on the spot to fill in the gap.

The first reading was then put to vote and declared carried.

The Home Member immediately moved the second reading.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth (Ahmedabad District) moved an amendment that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Huge discussion followed on the amendment. The Home Member was unwilling to accept the amendment that was going to put off the passing of the bill till the 10th of March. The Finance Member asked the House whether they would forego the Holi holidays for the discussion of the bill, but the House was not disposed to accept that proposal. The decision could not be arrived at. The President then put the amendment to vote. The division was asked and granted. 41 voted for the amendment and 38 against. Mr. Sheth's amendment referring the bill to the Select Committee was duly declared carried.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sheth further moved that the Select Committee be formed of the following nine members: 1. The Hon. Home Member, 2. Mr. Balak Ram, 3. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, 4. Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, 5. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, 6. Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, 7. The Chief Secretary, 8. Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad and 9. the mover, and that four members should form a quorum and the report be submitted to the House on the 10th of March, 1927.

The motion was put to vote and was declared carried.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, then moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Amending Bill are as under:—

"The Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918 (Bom. II of 1918), and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions, No. 2) Act, 1918 (Bom. VII of 1918), apply in respect of all premises used wholly or principally as dwelling houses, vide section 1 (4) of Bom. II of 1918 and section 1 (2) of Bom. VII of 1918. The Acts as originally passed applied to all such premises irrespective of the nature of their occupation. In amending section 2 (1) (a) of Bombay Act II of 1918 in 1925, no express definition was, however inserted of the standard rent in relation to any premises which were first let after the 10th day of April 1918. Doubt has been expressed that in the absence of such a provision section 2 of the Act does not apply to such premises. The object of this Bill is, therefore, to make good this omission so as to make it clear that the provisions of Bombay Acts II and VII of 1918 apply to premises that were first let after the 10th April 1918 also. As this was the intention of the legislature from the beginning, the Bill provides for retrospective operation of the amendments referred to in clause 2."

STANDARD OF RENT.

Explaining the bill, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir told the House that the measure was extremely simple. The original Act was passed in 1918. The rent on the 1st of January 1916 was considered in the Act as a standard rent for all the buildings that were rented before the 10th of April 1918. The Act did not state what exactly should be the standard rent of the buildings which were let for the first time after the 10th of April 1918. The new bill was intended to do away with that indecision. The speaker further informed that a suit in the Court of Small Causes on the same matter had been referred to the High Court for opinion. The intention of the legislation, assured the General Member, was that the standard rent should be the first rent that would be charged on the new building. He was willing to take the bill to the Select Committee if the House so desired it. He was going to abide by the opinion of the majority in the House. His opinion was that the reference to the Select Committee was unnecessary.

NO NECESSITY OF THE ACT.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, as usual, put before the House the view point of a landlord. He opposed the bill on the question of policy. He argued that the rent act was passed when the values of houses and consequently their rents had gone up too high. There was now no necessity of the continuance of that Act as the rents had considerably fallen down.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla opposed the first reading of the bill. At least he would like that the bill be referred to a Select Committee for proper consideration.

Mr. Asavale maintained that the rents had not gone down. He was afraid that the rents would be immediately increased by the greedy landlords if the Act was repealed from the Statute Book.

Mr. Narsindas Bechar wondered Mr. Ginwalla's attitude towards the bill, especially because the latter was supposed to represent the interests of labouring classes.

Mr. Balak Ram, Legal Secretary, supported the bill.

The bill was put to vote and was carried through all the three readings. The House then adjourned till Monday 2 p.m.

BEAM WIRELESS STATION IN AUSTRALIA.

RUGBY, Feb. 26.

The Marconi Company reports that during the past three weeks the beam wireless

readjusted and retested. During the past two days beam signals from England have been heard in Australia throughout the twenty-four hours and two-way communication at speeds ranging from two hundred-fifty to three thousand letters per minute has been established daily for several hours, the maximum speeds being equal to those obtained on a relatively short distance beam between England and Canada.—B. O. W.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

(From our Financial Correspondent)

The money market continued very steady this week, call rate being 6½%. The statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase in cash balance of about Rs 36 lacs, but also indicates a large trade demand for funds. The fixed deposit rate for two to six months is 5%.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th February, 1927, shows an increase of Rs 36.32 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs 13,69,68,000 as compared to Rs 15.17 crores at this time last year The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.02, a decrease of .04% under last week. Government securities are up by Rs 36.72 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 39.83 lacs, Rs. 130.97 lacs and Rs. 10.04 lacs respectively, thus showing the increased trade demand. Government deposits as well as other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 204.97 lacs to Rs. 15.37 crores, probably due to influx of revenue funds, and the latter by Rs. 40.71 lacs to Rs. 67.55 crores, respectively. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7%.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government securities have been steady, but transactions very limited due to the usual uncertainty prevailing prior to the announcement of the Government of India Budget, which will be made on February 28, 1927. 3½% Paper was steady at Rs. 77-5 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 107-2.. 5% Loan 1935 and 1933, were almost unchanged at Rs. 102-4 and Rs. 103. 5½% 1928 Bonds receded to Rs. 105-12. 6% Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 104-12, 1931 at Rs. 105-12 and 1923 at Rs. 106-10. 6½% Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112-4. 4% New Loan 1960-70 was steady at Rs. 88-2.

The Currency returns as of 15th. February 1927, show a increase of Rs. 153-73 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 181.56 crores. Silver coins have decreased by Rs. 46.29 lacs to Rs. 93.56 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and 8.34 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 68.42, a decrease of 0.84% under last week.

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week the market was easy on account of the large bullion demand to the extent of over £500,000 and the speculative exchange demand for forward delivery. The ready rate declined from is. 5-15d to 1s. 5--16d. On Tuesday of this week business was done for the monsoon months at Rs. 1s. 5-23-32d. Since that time the market has been steadier, with a healthy undertone due to the abatement of speculative activity and some resales of bullion T.T. There were a fair number of bills placed both in Bombay and Calcutta. In Calcutta a substantial amount of settlements of exchange against imports to arrive in September, October and November were made at from 1s. 5⅞d. to 1s. 5-13/16d. the piecegoods merchants being formost in these transactions. The following are the forward rates:—February 1s. 5-7/8d; March 1s. 5-27/32 to 1s. 5-13-16d; April 1s. 5-25/32d. and May 1s. 5-⅞d.

The dollar sterling quotations improved from 4.85-1-32 to 4.85-1-8. French france closed at 123.96 and Belgian at 34.88. The Italian Lira appreciating from 112.90 to 109.65, closed at 111.50.

SPECULATIVE TENDENCIES.

There is every appearance of speculative domination in sterling exchange and the following facts would appear to bear this out conclusively:—(1) The buying of sterling securities in London with the ultimate object in view of obtaining a profit in exchange. This practice was not resorted to prior to early part of 1926 and was undertaken on a large scale after the formation and consequent activities of the currency league. The difference between the price of sterling securities compared with those of Indian rupee securities prior to the earuy part of 1926 was the same, if not greater than now, i.e., rupee securities were higher and sterling securities were lower. (2) Speculation in gold has now been resumed on a large scale and purchases have been made at Rs. 21-12-6 a rate higher than the importing gold parity, taking exchange at the lower gold point. Much business has been transacted for call option at about one anna per tola on the basis of Rs. 22. This is particularly significant when the daily average offtake is only about 20,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at 5 lacs tolas over and above a large visible supply.

GOLD.

Much speculative activity has been in evidence in gold, ready prices ranging from Rs. 21-9-6 to Rs. 21-10-6. The market has been steady and carry over business done at about 1½ annas per tola in view of the fact that this is the settlement week. Business for forward delivery, particularly April, has been transacted as high as Rs. 21-12-6 per tola. At the close this position receded to Rs. 21-10-9. Arrivals have been heavy to the extent of abont Rs. 113 lacs, but after allowing for the daily averaage offtake of 20,000 tolas together with the settlement offtake, stocks are estimated at about 5 lacs tolas. There are about £ 1,600,000 of gold in transit and booked for shipment to India between now and March 1st. London prices improved from 84s. 10½ to 84.11½d. The highest price for sovereigns was Rs. 13-9-6, which rate declined to Rs. 13-8-6 at the close. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 21-10-6 and Rs. 20-8-9 for ready and 17th. February settlement, Rs. 21-11-0 and Rs. 21-9-6 for 19th. March settlement and Rs. 21-12-6 and Rs. 21-10-9 for 18th. April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £132,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total bisible supply from London to India is about £.288,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 113,27,662 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 72,000.

SILVER.

The silver market opened quiet but steadied on buying activities of Calcutta operators. The opening ready rate was Rs. 62-15, but this price declined in the middle of the week to Rs. 61-12, later improving to Rs. 62-10 closed 61-14. As a result of settlement, trading was on a fairly large scale. The difference between near and end of March settlement widened to Rs. 1-8 but declined at the close to Rs. 1-2. China banks, on the balance, sold more than they bought and heavy sales were effected for American account. Shanghai rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 8d. to 2s 7d. As far as the local market is concerned no development of importance can be expected until after the Budget announcement. Inspite of the fact that this was the settlement week, the offtake remained poor, amounting to some 150 bars. Stocks are estimated at about 4200 bars including arrivals by today's steamer. The existing tone in the local market is bearish, but the influence of China is still keenly felt. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 27-3/16d. and 26½d. for ready and 27 and 26-5/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62-15 and Rs. 61-12 for ready, Rs. 62-12 and Rs. 21-11 for 21st. February settlement and Rs. 61-12 and Rs. 60-8 for 23rd. March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £267,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 527,600. The total imports during the week amount to 1912 bars excluding today.s arrivals and Rs. 323-951 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £108,500.

BRITISH OFFER TO CHINA.

MOCK CONCESSIONS.

"FRAGMENTARY REVISION OF TREATY SERVITUDES."

(From Our Corespondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Britain's talk of peace during the last few weeks has been revealed for what it is worth—a carefully-contrived camouflage to conceal her war-preparations. Having authorised the War Office to order 20,000 troops to Shanghai for the defence of 8,000 British lives, the Cabinet set the Foreign Office talking about "the new proposals," to gain time until the most powerful arguments for enforcing her wishes had actually arrived in China to lend a hand in the negotiations. It was also necessary to pacify the fears and suspicions of the people at home. Last Saturday, the march of the Cold Stream Guards through the heart of London "en route" to China sent a shudder through the working-class population here, vividly recalled as it did the poignant memories of 1914. On Sunday, Sir Austen Chamberlain delivered a soporific and sanctimonious speech, protesting his immense sympathy for the Chinese Nationalists. But the Chinese have now called off the bluff. Mr. Wellington Koo of the North and Mr. Eugene Chen of the South might be poles asunder in many respects but they are at one in demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force now on its way to China. The sudden breaking-off negotiations by Mr. Chen, as he does not care to come to any agreement "under duress," is being attributed here to Bolshevik instigation. But is Mr. Wellington Koo also guided by the Bolshevik Borodin? Mr. Baldwin said to the British workers last April that the Government could not negotiate under the threat of force? If those words were true then, they are true of the Chinese situation to-day. The Chinese have moreover a lively recollection of the fact that practically all of China's unequal treaties were made when foreign warships were in sight. "It is too much" as Prof. Yai of the Peking University hits out, "to expect the Chinese people with such experience to understand that warships are sent over to China "to prevent war."

Now for a closer examination of the much trumpeted generous British offers. That pretentious document, the British memorandum, issued by Sir Austen Chamberlain during Christmas had a similar purpose with regard to China as the Samuel Report had with regard to the miners.

MOTIVE BEHIND THE MEMORANDUM

With all its air of pompous magnanimity, it conceded nothing to the Chinese Nationalists but was cleverly designed to create difficulties in their path. Shorn of all verbiage, the favourable aspect of the Memorandum reduces itself to three points: (1) frank recognition of the growth of the Nationalist movement; (2) the proposal for the unconditional grant of the Washington surtaxes; (3) a straightforward expression of the necessity of meeting the Chinese claim to treaty revision. "The growth of the Nationalist movement in China is a reality, and the merit in recognising it is not much more than a statement of fact." The granting of the surtaxes gave nothing new to the Nationalists as they had been already levied by the Canton Government. The proposal for its justification meant only that the North, especially Sun-Chuan-Fang, the Imperialists' watch-dog for Shanghai, would enjoy the rights already possessed by the South and which the latter had won after a strenuous struggle. As for the admission of the Chinese claim to treaty revision, the most that can be said is that "a pending fact has been well-foreshadowed" The most important part of the Memorandum was evidently the immediate and unconditional grant of the increase in the customs on the basis of the existing division of the territory and thus replenish the war-chest of Sun-Shuan-Fang who is at the moment in control of Shanghai and the surrounding district—the richest revenue-yielding district. That this was the deliberate aim of the British policy has been revealed by the subsequent events.

Sun-Chuan-Fang has already announced that the extra £2,000,000 which the surtaxes give him would enable him to prosecute the war more effectively against the Nationalist armies and he has been collecting these taxes since last month even from Shanghai and no difficulty was raised; but everything was made easy. Then why does the British Legation protest against the Peking Government for trying to do the same thing? Are we to imagine that the British Legation and the British Foreign Office are pursuing different policies? Or is this change of attitude due to the fact that Peking to-day does not care to follow British dictation? The "Times" correspondent in Peking lets the cat out of the bag by the following brazen admission of his: "Apparently Peking, by ordering the customs to collect the sur-taxes, expects to obtain the collections for the purposes of the Northern Government without regard to the military requirements of its ally against the Cantonese." ("Times" Feb. 2). So that was. the main object of the British Memorandum—to replenish the war-chest of the enemies of Canton.

BRITISH LABOUR ON CHINESE NATONALISM.

Now a word about the new proposals. It is to be hoped that the Indian readers would not judge the nature and extent of these proposals from the generous head-lines in the British Press. There is a sharp contrast between Sir A. Chamberlain's flamboyant version of these proposals and Mr. Chen's contemptuous reference to them as "fragmentary revision of the Treaty servitudes." The British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom (the Chairman of which is Mr. George Hicks, chairman of the T.U.C. General Council) analysing the available data comes to the following conclusions:

Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposals fall under three heads: (1) extra-territoriality; (2) finance; (3) concessions.

(1) He proposes first that the British Courts in China shall apply the Chinese civil and commercial codes but not the Chinese criminal codes. This is no concession at all. The Chinese grievance is not that these courts apply one or another code, but that they continue to exist on Chinese soil in violation of her sovereignty.

Secondly he proposes that the Chinese courts shall be "recognised as competent" for cases brought by British plaintiffs. It would appear that even British will not be bound to go to Chinese Courts; but merely may do so if they desire—which they obviously will not. Chinese plaintiffs with grievances against British subjects must still go to British Courts. Thus the whole of this first concession is illusory.

(2) The British Government expresses its readiness to make British subjects liable to regular Chinese taxation, provided that this does not involve discrimination against British subjects or goods. This is to include "a national tariff as and when such law is promulgated" which means that the concession will only become operative if and when a National Government is in a position to impose a tariff throughout China. Therefore this concession implies nothing at all at the present time.

(3) The British Government is prepared to enter into local arrangements according to the particular circumstances of each port either for the amalgamation of the administration with that of adjacent areas under Chinese control, or for some other method of handing over the administration to the Chinese, while assuring to the British communities some voice in the municipal matters.

To sum up: Of the three concessions which he (Mr. Chamberlain) claims go more than half way to meet the Chinese demand for full independence, one is imaginary; one is only operative at an uncertain date; one is, so far as the Nationalists are concerned, worse than the existing condition of affairs.

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FORCING 18D. RATIO ON COUNTRY

MR. HARIDAS' ADDRESS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, February 25.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon Mr. Anandji Haridas referred to the question of the ratio of the rupee to gold and said: "Why are Government not sporting enough to give a chance to Indian opinion to have its way by fixing the ratio at sixteen pence, while they have since 1919 committed colossal blunders and wasted crores of rupees from the country's reserves and caused untold losses to the agriculture, commerce and industries of this country In pursuit of currency policies in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. Sir Dadiba Dalal's opinion was ignored in 1919 and the ratio was fixed at two shillings. From the loss that the country has suffered by Government's policy in maintaining that ratio it has not had time to recover and now another policy is sought to be forced upon it in opposition to the wishes of the people and the opinion of their solitary real representative on the Commission, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. Let us hope even now that Government will leave the question of the ratio entirely to the wishes of the Assembly and not thrust upon the country a ratio which it considers detrimental to its interests."

Referring to the question of the establ[illegible] reserve bank, the President said that sufficient safeguards must be provided so that control over currency in India was kept in Indian hands, that the progress of Indian joint stock banking was not retarded by its inauguration and that the share capital was held by Indians alone.

Turning to the question of Protection, Mr. Haridas hoped that the application of this policy to Indian industries was not going to end with steel with which it began.

Mr. D. P. Kaitan advocated the appointment of a banking commission to enquire into existing conditions and suggest ways and means for the development of Indian banking.

Mr. G. D. Birla, was re-elected president, Mr. Anandji Haridas, senior vice-president and Rai A. C. Bannerjee Bahadur, Vice-President.—A. P.

"ARTIFICIAL 16D. RATIO"

Presiding over the thirty-seventh annual general meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, Mr. S. H. Taylor, said that the Chamber was of the opinion that the eighteen pence ratio would bring a stability to the country. He said that if the artificial ratio of sixteenpence was established it would retard the progress of the country.—Free Press.

SIR. R. ROSS ON PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Sir Ronald Ross interviewed on his arrival home after studying tropical diseases in the East said that medical authorities were devoting greater attention to combating malaria in Malaysia where planters realised the value of the prevention of the disease. They were insufficiently advanced in India.—Reuter Special.

The War Office announces that Major General A. Solly Flood has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, India.—B. O. W.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the Rugby International Matches, Ireland beat Scotland by six points to nil at Dublin, and Wales beat France by 25 points to seven at Swansea.

In football International, Scotland beat Ireland by two goals to nil at Belfast.—Reuter.

The ground was morrass due to rain. At the outset the Irish forwards were terrific and their splendid rush resulted in Pike scoring a try after a quarter of an hour. After twenty-five minutes, another rush of Ganly resulted in the scoring of a try. Thus at half time Ireland was leading by six points to nil. On resumption Irish forwards made rush after rush. The Scots made many attempts to break through but could not handle the greasy ball. Ireland thus won by six points to nil.

WALES BEAT FRANCE.

The ball was very slippery. Welsh backs were well served by their forwards and they quickly asserted their superiority. Morgan (Cambridge University) ran half the length of the field and passed the ball to Rowe Harding who scored a try for Wales. Then Andrews, Roberts and Rowe Harding scored further tries while Prevost replied with a try for France. Thus at the interval, Wales was leading by twelve points to three. Thereafter the French defence was overwhelmed. Burns, Morgan and Roberts scored tries, Male converting two of the last named. Just before the finish Graule found an opening and dropped the goal for France. Wales thus won by a confortable margin of twenty-five points to seven.—Reuter's Special.

A FAST AND KEEN GAME.

The Association match between Ireland and Scotland was a fast and keen game. Both goal-keepers were brilliant, particularly the Irish custodian, Scott of Liverpool, who made some miraculous saves. The Irish early on made some dangerous raids, and then the Scotsmen settled down, and just before the Interval Morton scored. Scotland were leading by one goal to nil at half-time. Thrilling play was witnessed in the second half, the ball going from end to end and both goals underwent narrow escapes. Just before whistle, Morton again scored for Scotland, who won by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHEME.

RUGBY, Feb. 26.

A capital sum of one hundred fifty thousand pounds has been set aside under the miners' welfare national scholarship scheme under which when it is in full operation thirty-five scholarships will be running concurrently. The scholarships are available for workers in or about coal mines, or their sons or daughters over seventeen. They will be held at Oxford, Cambridge and other universities in England and will provide for an outfit allowance of from forty pounds to fifty pounds, maintenance grants of from one hundred fifty pounds to two hundred pounds annually and grants to cover fees of approved course.—B. O. W.

Death is announced of Brigadier-General Roger Henry Mass.e.—Reuter Special.

"WELL EQUIPPED" FOR TASK.

SIR JACKSON ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Besides Lady Jackson those present at the British Indian Luncheon included Lord Inchcape, Lord and Lady Erleigh, Countess of Hardwicke, Sir Godfrey and Lady Fell, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Mary Countess of Minto, Surendranath and Mrs. Malik. Lord Reading wishing Sir Jackson success said he was well equipped for the great responsibilities he was undertaking. He had had long experience of public affairs and twelve years' experience of Parliament. No better selection especially in these days with reform actually in operation could have been made than of one who understood methods of parliament. Give and take was necessary when one was a member of a powerful majority in the Commons. Furthermore Jackson's prowess as cricketer would stand him in good stead in India where they liked to play game in cricket and tried to play the game in politics.

Sir Stanley replying said that he believed that the success which Lord Irwin had already gained and would gain as Viceroy was and would be in no small measure due to the desire of Lord Reading and himself that the relationship between British and Indians should be one of mutual respect, goodwill and friendliness. All should aim at establishing thoroughly good understanding between the two races in India. It was vitally important that there should be co-operation between them. If there could be built up understanding founded on goodwill then suspicion, the one factor which made things difficult to-day, would disappear and co-operation of which he had spoken would come easily. Jackson did not know of anyone who had done more to foster friendliness between Indians and British than Lord Hawke, who was present. Cricket was an excellent medium for bringing this about because men met on the field on absolutely equal terms.—Reuter's Special.

SIR JACKSON ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

On the eve of their departure for India, Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson were entertained to dinner at the Ladies Carlton Club at which a large and brilliant gathering of political, diplomatic and social personages was present.—Reuter's Special.

FEEBLE WESTERN DISTURBANCE.

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

The northern portion of the western disturbance has become unimportant. Its southern portion over the north Deccan yesterday became feeble after causing local rain in Orissa. A few falls have occurred in South-east Madras, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts.—Balasore a quarter of an inch, Sambalpur three quarters, Raipur and Madura a quarter, Gopalpur two.

The temperature is markedly below the normal from Rajputana to Assam.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

The general meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday. The Hon. Mr. W. A. Gray, Chairman being absent as he was attending the session of the Council of State in Delhi his speech was read by Mr. W. T. Hollson, vice-Chairman who presided.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES MEDICAL COLLEGE

PATNA, Feb. 26.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler performed this afternoon the ceremony of opening the Prince of Wales Medical College Patna.

In formally opening the Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler said that the province would now possess an institution of which it might justifiably be proud. It was of course only a beginning and they had yet to build up their record and traditions so that they could compare with those of the world-famous schools like Edinburgh, whence Sir Norman Walker came.

Reviewing the medical administration of the Province in recent years His Excellency claimed that last five years had witnessed great activities in the medical sphere.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent telegraphs from Bulsar that through communication between Dungri and Bilimora has been restored.—A. P.

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INDIAN NAVY BILL.

THE TEXT

LONDON, February 26.

The text of the Government of India (Indian Navy Bill) mentioned in the message of 25th February is published. It says that with a view to facilitating provision for an Indian Navy the following amendments shall be made in the Government of India Act.

At the end of Section 22, a new subsection will be inserted "where any naval forces or vessels raised or provided by the Governor-General-in-Council are in accordance with the provisions of the Act placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defraying expenses of any such vessels or forces, if and so long as they are not employed for Indian naval defence."

After section 44, the following section is inserted: "Any naval forces or vessels, which may from time to time be raised or provided by the Governor-General-in-Council, shall be employed for the purposes of the Government of India alone except that if the Governor-General declares that a state of emergency exists justifying such action, the Governor-General-in-Council may place at the disposal of Admiralty all or any such forces or vessels, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Admiralty to accept such offer. The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph E of sub-section one of section 65: "For all persons employed or serving or belonging to any naval forces raised by the Governor-General-in-Council wherever they may be serving so far as they are not subject to the Naval Discipline Act." A sub-section substituted for section 65 says that, subject to provisions of this Act, provision may be made by the Indian legislature for application to the naval forces raised by the Governor-General-in-Council of the Naval Discipline Act, subject, however, to such modifications and adaptations to the circumstances of India as may be made by the Indian legislature, and provided that where any forces or ships raised by the Governor-General-in-Council have been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty the said Act shall apply without such modifications and adaptations aforesaid. In sub-section one of section 90|B of the Naval Discipline Act the words "or of India" are inserted after the words "self-governing Dominions."—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S CIVIL & REVENUE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE FOR CHINA SERVICES.

RUGBY, Feb. 26.

Particulars of the civil estimates and the estimates of the Revenue Departments for the coming financial year are now issued, and it is thus possible to forecast more closely the probable amount of expenditure for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will need to make provision in the coming budget. Including the supplementary estimates in the last year's figures, the civil services and revenue department expenditure stood at three hundred eleven half million pounds. For the coming year the figure is £305,374,000. Compared with last year's original estimate, however, an increase of £4,733,000 is disclosed in the present estimate. Supplementary estimate last year included sums required for freign coal purchases unemployment relief and other charges in connection with the coal strike. It is understood that the army estimate for the coming year which are now being completed will show a total expenditure of £1,500,000 representing general reduction of about one million pounds.

The "Times" says that but for the inclusion of money necessary in connection with the Shanghai Defence Force, the saving would have been greater. For China services there will be a supplementary vote covering the charges in the current year ending on March 31st.

The "Daily News" anticipates that the Navy estimates will be about the same as last year and that the Air Force estimates will disclose a reduction of about half a million pounds. It is probable, therefore, that the main items in the coming budget will be, the Fighting Services £115,500,000, the Civil Services £305,374,000 and the Consolidated Fund services £392,000,000. This however assumes that the Sinking Fund which was raised last year from fifty to sixty millions will be kept at a lower figure.—B.O.W.

BRITISH WARSHIP TO CORINTO.

COOLIDGE SEES NO GROUND FOR REMONSTRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Washington.—It has been officially announced that President Coolidge does not see any ground for remonstrance against British action in sending a warship to Corinto to serve as a refuge to the Britishers in view of the fact that Britishers and also Italians have suffered losses of property through the Nicaraguan disturbances.

It is explained that there is a wide difference between sending warship for such purposes and a more decisive action of landing a naval force to enforce debt and claims settlement which course of action the Washington Government has consistently opposed in the American con-

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LEAGUE.

BRANCH MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The inaugural meeting of the Lucknow Branch of the League of Nations Union was held this evening under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Sam O'Donnell. Mr. Abdul Kader, one of India's representatives in the Assembly of the League at Geneva, in 1926, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Abdul Kader spoke on the ideals and achievements of the League. He said that they were now being widely appreciated, but he could not understand why there was suspicion in the minds of some Indians about the objects of the League. The ideas of nationalism and internationalism were not opposed to each other, but could develop side by side. India had gained much by being a member of the League of Nations. India's representatives were treated with as much consideration as the representatives of other countries which were members of the League. The League was yet in its infancy, but it was bound to become the most powerful instrument for promoting peace and good-will among the nations of the world.—A. P.

HINDU SANGATHAN—ROAD TO NATIONALISM

SWAMI SATYADEO URGES HINDUS TO ORGANISE

BENARES, Feb. 25.

Swami Satyadeo who is making vigorous propaganda in U. P. in favour of the Hindu Sangathan movement arrived Benares this afternoon and delivered at the Town Hall this evening the first lecture of the series of four lectures on Hindu Sangathan. He said that his conception of Hindu Sangathan was never anti-nationalism but road towards that. By Hindu Sangathan he never meant to bring the whole population of Mussalmans to Hinduism. He urged the Hindus to be organised and strong by removing their social evils and weakness and then they could build India a nation and then there could be unity between Hindus and Mussalmans.—Free Press

GENEROUS TREATMENT OF TRANSFERRED DEPT.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR

PATNA, February 26.

Summing up the general discussion on the Budget in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, to-day, the Hon. Maharajah Bahadur of Dumraon, the Finance Member, claimed that the nation-building departments had been more generously treated in Bihar than in any other province in India. Since the introduction of the Reforms the total expenditure incurred on schemes on the reserved side was R4,17,000 recurring and R47,66,000 non-recurring. On the transferred side the corresponding figures were R43,30,000 and R1,28,67,000. Comparing the expenditure of 1921-22 with that of 1927-28 excluding non-effective charges there had been an increase of only 11 per cent. under reserved while under transferred the increase was 55 per cent.—A. P.

PREVENTION VENEREAL DISEASES

MRS. ROLFE'S ADDRESS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Mrs. Rolfe of the Social Hygiene Council addressed the members of the Central Legislature on venereal diseases and how to combat them. She laid great stress on the necessity of educating the masses in general, and the youths in particular on the dangers of these diseases. Statistics showed that out of 100 children born of parents who had contracted venereal diseases 75 died either on birth or shortly after. Others passed miserable lives.

She was surprised to notice that in India they allowed to be screened some films which in Western countries would have been proscribed. The schoolmaster could do a lot in watching the character of the youths and it was therefore essential that schoolmasters should know this subject as thoroughly as possible. The youths ought to be brought up in an atmosphere absolutely free from vicious associations. Efforts of parents and schoolmasters ought to be co-ordinated in this direction.—A. P.

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In the course of a thoughful article in the press on world peace, Mr. J. Krishnamurty says:—

The statement of Mr. Hearst advocating the union of the English speaking peoples widely published in the press of the United States and Europe raises a question of world-wide importance which may affect the peace of the world. It has aroused much comment in the American and British newspapers and has had official consideration of the existing Government in England.

"This proposed union of English speaking people", says the writer, "will inevitably provoke corresponding fusion of Asiatics and so bring about a tremendous anti-Western feeling which will eventually end in a conflagration of some kind or other. It will mean division of colour." Concluding the writer says, "spiritual [illegible] is all world let the East and material wealth in the West and union of both is the guarantee of world's happi-

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DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ——— M.D.

VIROL

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